FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Soviet Union

Vol III No 192 *2 October 1984*

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SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DEFENSE BODIES' MEETING ENDS

PM261325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commitment to Ideals of Socialism"]

[Text] Minsk, 21 Sep -- An international conference of defense organizations of 10 socialist countries, which discussed the tasks involved in the military-patriotic education of young people, ended its work here today. The delegates took part in an international friendship meeting in the Belorussian capital.

The conference's unanimously adopted final document expressed determination to continue to strengthen the unity of the socialist community countries' defense organizations.

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV DISCUSSES CEMA SOLIDARITY

LD011303 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Prague October 1 TASS -- CMEA countries possess all that is needed to offset any pressure and discrimination, any attempt to block their development and the participation in international cooperation, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the latest issue of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. He stresses that the policy of boycott and "sanctions" against countries of the socialist community is absolutely hopeless. It can only poison international atmosphere and undermine the material basis of normal relations between nations and states. As for the damage that the militarists operating in economy are trying to inflict to socialist countries, experience has proved that it boomerangs at the countries that initiated boycotts and "sanctions". Hence the special topicality of the call of all the democratic forces for the struggle for equality and the giving up of discrimination in economic relations.

The CMEA countries which map out and put into practice coordinated measures aimed at consolidating their invulnerability to the economic and political pressure exerted by the adventuristic imperialist circles do not strive to achieve any "collective autarchy", the article underlines. They hold strong positions and have extensive opportunities for the effective participation in the international division of labour on a mutually advantageous basis. Suffice it to say that even today, when the international economic relations are deformed by the capitalist crisis and the policy of boycotts, the annual volume of trade of CMEA member countries with Western countries and of the services rendered by them exceeds 100 billion dollars.

The proposals of CMEA countries provide for a wide utilisation of the potentialities for the development of business cooperation with the interested Western countries. This cooperation could promote the expansion of trade, the supplying with energy and raw materials, the acceleration of technical progress, the development of international transport, environmental protection, and the growth of employment in Western countries where the level of unemployment is rather high.

It is noteworthy that the countries of our community have reiterated their readiness to conclude a corresponding agreement between CMEA and the European Economic Community with a view to promote a further development of trade and economic ties between the members of these organizations, the article points out further. However, the NATO countries, obviously under the U.S. pressure, hurried to announce new restrictions on trade with socialist countries soon after the economic summit meeting of the CMEA countries held in Moscow in 1984.

Using the basic advantages of socialism, closely and fruitfully cooperating with each other, the fraternal countries have proved in a historically short period of time the viability of their system and achieved major economic success. Throughout the history of CMEA, the economic development rate of its member countries has been higher than that of the leading capitalist countries. The countries of the socialist community have all they need to make further headway in the competition with capitalism, Konstantin Rusakov stresses.

Rusakov on Development Strategy

LD290925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0729 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep (TASS) -- In the field of interstate relations, the socialist countries consistently forward aims of a strategic nature, which are successfully implemented by collective efforts, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the latest edition of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. The achievement of these aims, the author points out, demands precisely defining the strategy of economic construction and cooperation within the socialist community framework.

"At the latest congresses of the CEMA countries fraternal parties the task was formulated for transferring the economy onto lines of intensive development. Intensification of production was made a key point in the CEMA countries' integration strategy for the foreseeable future as well. Only this ensures the socialist community a sufficiently high rate of development and technical and economic invulnerability to imperialism, and also increases potential for rendering the necessary aid to developing countries.

"Scientific and technological progress was indentified quite correctly as the basic link in the intensification of production at the Moscow conference."

"The CEMA countries," Konstantin Rusakov notes, "are jointly planning to begin, on the basis of utilizing achievements in electronics, the creation and mass production of versatile automated production systems, robot technology, automated design systems and so on...broad cooperation is planned in the creation of principally new materials and technologies, including biotechnology.

"The integrated program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which is now being elaborated, is to be the organizing instrument of the implementation of priority trends in cooperation. The implementation of this program will make it possible to confidently resolve such problems as energy and food.

"The community of CEMA countries is the only economic region in the world able to deal with the energy problem on the basis of virtually complete self-sufficiency. The key to resolving this now lies not in increasing production of traditional energy sources, but primarily in economizing them and mastering nontraditional energy sources in every country."

"The major tasks," the author continues, "were set by the conference in the resolution of CEMA's food problem. In the majority of CEMA states, the indices for agricultural production are considerably higher than the world average. Having one-tenth of the world's population, the CEMA countries possess approximately one-fifth of the world's tractors and produce approximately 700 kg grain annually per head of population, which is double the world average. They plan to increase considerably production of agricultural produce, particularly livestock products in the long term, making use first and foremost of their own resources."

"The communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries demonstrate continual care for the increase in social effectiveness of economic integration. International socialist division of labor aims first and foremost to maximally satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the peoples, to perfect the socialist way of life. The given aim is reflected in CEMA's fundamental documents and is being practicably implemented," the article says.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CEMA CONFERENCE DECISIONS BEGINS

LD290946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0537 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep (TASS) -- The decisions of the CEMA member countries' economic summit conference, at which the main guidelines for the long-term development of socialist economic integration were determined, are beginning to be implemented. The recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo precisely aims at this, the leading article in today's NOVOYE VREMYA says. It outlines concrete ways of realizing the economic conference's decisions. What is the Politburo decision about? In the main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000, a fuller use must be envisaged of the possibilities of cooperation for solving major national economic problems and also of the coordination of the development of individual sectors and large-scale cooperation in production. The guidelines have been determined for cooperation in the creation and introduction of fundamentally new equipment and technology in such industries as electronics, instrument making microprocessor equipment, atomic power engineering, biotechnology, and robotics. These must be taken into account in the drafts of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries.

The decisions of the summit conference, the weekly continues, are also constantly kept in sight by the other socialist community countries. For instance, evidence for this is the CEMA Executive Committee meeting that has just taken place. In particular, information on the progress in coordinating the plans for 1986-1990 and questions of cooperating in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials were examined. The mechanism of integration continues to be adjusted and perfected. Communist and workers' parties, which are architects, as it were, of building cooperation on the basis of fundamentally new principles, are seeking to combine harmonically the national interests and needs of sovereign states with the community's international interests. That is why we have been spared such acute conflicts that have continually flared up in the Common Market. Let us recall the French-Italian "wine wars," the "beer conflict" between the FRG and France, the French-British "mutton war," or the dramatic upheavals of the "cod war," which lasted many years and in which all EEC countries were involved.

The interest of the allied socialist states in developing integration and in bringing the national economies closer together once again confirms that this is advantageous not to some single country or group of countries, but to all CEMA members. The concerted economic strategy shortens the road to the heights of scientific and technical progress, helps in more rapidly transferring the national economy onto the rails of intensive development, and facilitates each country's solving its concrete problems.

Ensuring the community's economic invulnerability is easier for us through joint efforts. This is one of the tasks whose topicality was stressed at the June conference. Regarding the erection of trade barriers and reduction in economic and scientific and technical ties by Washington and its accomplices as a deviation in the West's line vis-a-vis the socialist countries is a mistake.

To all appearances, NOVOYE VREMYA stresses, discriminative policy has become a long-term orientation of the United States and its closest allies, despite the fact that it is not yielding them the expected dividends. We can have only one answer to all of this: strengthening our own economic invulnerability.

CEMA PETROLEUM, GAS INDUSTRY BODY MEETS IN GDR

PM010839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Meeting"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Petroleum and Gas Industry has met in Gera (GDR). The session was attended by CEMA country delegations and SFRY representatives.

Tasks stemming from the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and the resolutions of the 38th Council Session and the 110th Executive Committee Session on the results of the aforementioned conference were examined, and corresponding resolutions to ensure their implementation were adopted. Special attention was paid to examining the implementation of measures pertaining to the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans for the next 5-year plan regarding problems of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation coordinated by the commission.

The commission approved the 1985-86 working plan and also examined other questions connected with the commission's activities. The session took place in a friendly atmosphere and was marked by a spirit of complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

SANCTIONS BRING INCREASED SOCIALIST COOPERATION

PM271351 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 p 3

[V. Rzhevskiy and V. Yaroshevskiy dispatch: "This Benefits Everyone"]

[Excerpts] Brno -- On the approach roads to Brno, long before actually arriving in the city, guests are greeted by numerous posters: "Welcome to the 26th International Engineering Fair!" We counted almost 30 flags at the main entrance -- that is how many countries are represented at the Brno modern machine building show. Brazil's pavilion is located next to the Indian stand, and in an enormous plate glass and steel "marquee" Bulgarian, Australian, Hungarian, Japanese, Cuban, and Dutch firms are displaying their goods and desire for cooperation.

It is a pleasure to note the scale of the socialist countries' exhibitions. They are attracting heightened interest in connection with CEMA's 35th anniversary. The fraternal states' achievements are particularly striking in the sphere of microelectronics. Microprocessors are quite rightly described as scientific and technological progress catalysts. They are expected to bring about a sharp shift toward higher labor productivity and enhanced social production efficiency within the next few years. In the Soviet Elektronorgtekhnika Association's section, a computer control system is on display.

We have asked Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of the electrotechnical industry, to comment on what we had seen and heard:

Cooperation with socialist countries in the sphere of microelectronics is of paramount significance for Czechoslovakia. This is explained by a number of reasons, not merely of a technical nature. The U.S. Administration is continuing its policy of embargos, sanctions, and restrictions where socialist community countries are concerned. Reagan is exerting crude pressure on West European countries, too.

Unfortunately, not without results. Thus for instance, Swiss police did not allow a container with components intended for the CSSR to pass the border this year. This, of course, did not paralyze our industry. But you will agree that the sector's work cannot depend on the whims of a Western partner.

Therefore, the further expansion of production sharing and the search for new forms of cooperation with the fraternal countries is a question of special importance for the Czechoslovak microelectronics industry. I would like to dwell on cooperation with the USSR. Among the socialist countries, Czechoslovakia is one of the biggest purchasers of Soviet computers. Currently 500 Soviet computer complexes are used effectively in our national economy. Future plans include the joint development of unique microelectronic equipment such as analyzers which will resemble computers in their complexity.

You must visit the machine tool pavilion, K. Svoboda, director general of the Brno Fair, advised us. After all, progress in that sphere largely determines the increased efficiency of machine building as a whole and affects the quality and quantity of equipment produced for all sectors of the economy.

The vast pavilion did indeed resemble a plant of the future. Machine tools were operating noiselessly, and entire production lines were controlled by microprocessors with short- and long-term memories. It is worth noting that the socialist countries' sections adjoin each other forming a single whole, as it were. Providing us with the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the present-day technical standard of this industrial sector in the fraternal countries, specialists from the USSR, the GDR, and Poland spoke about machine tool modules from which automated sections are assembled at plants, about automated production lines that can swiftly change their mode of operation, and about machine centers without parallel in the world. When the operating exhibits in the individual CEMA countries' sections were explained to us, stress was invariably laid on the extremely close contacts that exist among machine tool builders.

Every day, business negotiations between the emissaries of various continents took place at the fair. Contracts and deals totaling -- on preliminary estimates -- KCS1 billion were negotiated. The Brno Engineering Fair, where 50 exhibits (3 from the Soviet Union) were awarded the fair's highest prize, is yet another contribution to the cause of expanding mutually advantageous international cooperation.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO UN

Comparison on Space Weapons

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 Gromyko's letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar about space weapons and the text of the proposed UN draft resolution. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 7, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins... [Text] Letter from A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, to J. Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations

Dear Mr Secretary General,... (picking up paragraph three, supplying introduction, omitting dateline and first two paragraphs)

Page CC 9, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads...of the USSR.... (at which point PRAVDA separates the text of Gromyko's letter from the text of the draft resolution, which is headed as follows):

UN General Assembly Draft Resolution

On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind

The General Assembly... (picking up paragraph four, line one, omitting paragraph three, providing heading of draft resolution)

Comparison on State Terrorism

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 Gromyko's letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar about state terrorism and the text of the draft resolution. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 10, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first two paragraphs and begins... [Text] Letter from A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar.

Esteemed Mr Secretary General... (picking up paragraph three, supplying opening)

Paragraph eight, line two, PRAVDA reads...ideological differences be brought brought into relations between... (rewording)

Page CC 11, paragraph nine, line one, PRAVDA reads...ideological differences be brought into relations between... (rewording)

DRA, PPR Endorsement

LD282138 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Today the threat to peace which has emerged as a result of the policy of imperialist quarters, primarily, the U.S.A., that is ready to plunge mankind into the abyss of nuclear war, is more serious than any time before, said shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He spoke at today's plenary meeting of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The struggle for peace and for preventing nuclear war is the prime task on the order of the day.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, therefore, expresses whole-hearted support for the timely and very important proposals of the Soviet Union concerning the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism. All nuclear powers should respond positively to the Soviet peace initiative which represents another major step in a series of Soviet proposals aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament and enhancing international security.

Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, said that the timely and important Soviet initiatives put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Chernenko, on working out a code of behavior of nuclear powers, prevention of space militarisation, as well as the proposals concerning the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and the benefit of mankind submitted to the United Nations, accorded with the effort to resolve the most important tasks facing mankind. The Polish minister expressed whole-hearted support for the proposal of the U.S.S.R., on the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and all actions aimed at undermining the social and economic system in sovereign countries.

Praise From Hungary's Varkonyi

LD012304 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The attention of the participants in plenary meetings of the United Nations General Assembly has been attracted by the Soviet initiatives directed at strengthening international peace and security, TASS correspondents were told by the Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Two new concrete proposals are of special importance. The importance of the initiative on the utilisation of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes is evident already from the fact that the later we succeed in imposing a control on and curbing the militarisation of outer space the greater the threat will be posed to our civilisation by this most dangerous process. The United Nations should attentively study this proposal with the aim of drawing up an agreement on the liquidation of this threat to the whole of mankind posed by the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

Of no lesser importance is the initiative on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism directed at undermining the socio-political systems of sovereign members of the international community. The peaceloving countries of the whole world are alarmed by the growth of state terrorism in conditions of the tense international situation and the unprecendented arms race. The Soviet proposal sets the aim of cutting short inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of other states and restoring normal interstate relations between countries, Peter Varkonyi said.

Bulgarian, Jordanian Speeches

LD012229 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- Problems of averting nuclear war and liquidating dangerous seats of tension are in the centre of attention of the general political debate that is continuing at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The only true way of preserving peace and strengthening international security is the immediate ending of the arms race, it was stated today by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Such is precisely the approach of socialist countries to the most important problems of our time.

He noted the special importance of the Soviet proposals on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism. The Bulgarian minister stressed that the implementation of these proposals would make a real contribution to the cause of curbing the war danger and to enhancing a peaceful and just settlement of international conflicts.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Tahir Al-Masri declared in support of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the lawful representative of the Palestinian people and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Shirokov Comments on Proposals

LD011435 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The letter of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has been circulated as an official document at the United Nations Organization. In the letter the Soviet Union proposes the inclusion of an important and urgent item entitled "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems in Other States" in the agenda of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet Union true to its peaceful foreign policy course proposes that the United Nations strongly condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other states and people. The Soviet Union suggests that any actions aimed at a forcible change or undermining of the socio-political systems of sovereign states, destabilisation and overthrow of their legitimate governments be renounced and that no military actions to that end be initiated under any pretext whatsoever and that such actions already in progress be discontinued forthwith.

The Soviet Union's proposal is highly topical. The necessity is ripe to pay the most serious attention to the fact that some states that have taken a course towards the pursuance of the policy of terrorism in international affairs take actions which are aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other states. Lately the world increasingly often encounters such dangerous manifestations in the policies of imperialist states at pretensions to impunity and all-permissiveness.

Examples are not far away. Criminal terrorist acts are before the eyes of the whole world. The Armed Forces of the United States quite often directly and widely participate in such acts. This was the case with tiny Grenada when the USA, trampling the elementary norms of international law and morality, performed the piratic action against that sovereign country, occupied it and deprived it of independence.

This is how it was in Lebanon where the USA by means of weapons tried to suppress the patriots' struggle and to impose by force a capitulatory agreement with Israel. Nicaragua, of which, defending its freedom, independence and democratic gains, is giving a heroic rebuff to the undeclared war launched against it by the United States, is being subjected to a veritable siege -- military, political and economic, [sentence as received]

To Washington, there is no evading facts which are indicative of the CIA's involvement in the death of many outstanding fighters for the freedom and independence of young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The following persons were assassinated in different period of time as a result of CIA-elaborated subversive operations: Patrice Lumumba, an outstanding son of Africa, Solomon Bandaranaike, Mujibur Rahman, Che Guevara, a Latin American revolutionary, Salvador Allende, president of Chile, Orlando Letelier, member of the popular unity government of Chile, who was in emigration in the United States. The public of Latin American countries not without reason considers that U.S. special services are involved in the death of General Omar Torrijos, leader of the national democratic forces of Panama.

The Washington administration's aggressive course prompted by its insatiable imperial ambitions poses an immense danger to the cause of peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union's proposal on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism proceeds from our country's principled approach to this matter. Acceptance of the proposal by the international community would in many respects contribute to preventing and eliminating international conflicts and to strengthening the moral and political barriers to aggression and war.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN PROCEEDINGS, SPEECHES

Naval Armaments Document

LD011755 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- A report by the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, published at the headquarters of the community of nations, notes the pressing need of starting talks on limiting and reducing naval armaments and spreading confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans. The document sums up the replies by governments of United Nations member countries to the secretary general's request to inform him of their views on such talks.

The Soviet Union holds that the curbing of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, on the expanses of seas and oceans can make an important contribution to the prevention of war, it is stressed in the document. The further buildup of navies and the intensification of their activities are fraught with the violation of stability on a global scale and lead to a considerable diversion of resources from creative aims.

The reports says that the Soviet Union together with other socialist states has proposed to reach agreement on a whole number of concrete measures concerning the mutual limitation of the activity of navies, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and also on corresponding confidence-building measures both in general and in respect of specific areas, be it the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf. The USSR actively presses for the working out of measures directed at restraining the naval arms race also on a bilateral basis, in particular within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

In the opinion of the Soviet Government all major naval power and other interested states should take part in the talks on the limitation of naval activity. The possibility of holding these talks within the framework of the disarmament conference in Geneva could be studied, the report says. The USSR is prepared to study also the possibility of holding separate multilateral talks on this complex of questions.

Various Issues Reviewed

LD020744 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Questions of preventing nuclear war and removing dangerous seats of tension are the central topics of discussion in the current political debate at the 39th General Assembly session here.

Still more serious signs of an increased danger of a destructive nuclear war appeared in the past year said Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. This happened exclusively through the fault of imperialist circles, especially those in the USA which are following a policy of confrontation, stepping up the arms race and are out to attain military superiority.

The countries of the socialist community stressed more than once that a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the only sensible policy, he said. In examining major problems of the time they proceed from the belief that the surest way to stronger peace and international security is to stop the arms race without delay, abandon attempts to upset the existing balance and take resolute measures to lower the level of military confrontation. In this connection Petur Mladenov pointed to the great importance of the Soviet Union's new initiatives brought up for discussion at the General Assembly.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' expressed support for the Soviet proposals of July this year concerning Middle East settlement. He said that this initiative is aimed at an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem. The USA and Israel challenge the entire international community by rejecting the idea of talks within the framework of a special international conference on the Middle East. The Syrian minister said that the Middle East crisis is due to the striving of imperialism to subjugate this region. The American protectors of Tel Aviv and instigators bear full responsibility for all acts of aggression committed by Israel, for its violations of the standards and principles of international law and its expansionist occupationist policy.

Faruq al-Shar' pointed to a close interconnection between the security of the Middle East and the security of Europe. The deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, he said, has caused a general aggravation of international tension.

The leaders of the delegations of Jordan, Tunisia and Bangladesh called for an immediate pull-out of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, condemned terrorism which has been institutionalised by the USA. He said that the world is now in a period of enhanced international tension as a result of the course toward confrontation taken by the USA. The U.S. actions, prompted by its irrepressible striving for world domination, have led up to the escalation of the nuclear arms race and an exacerbation of regional conflicts.

The leader of the Libyan delegation called attention of the international community to the need for vigorous steps to bring Israel's anti-Arab aggression to an end, an aggression in which Washington is directly involved.

The foreign minister of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano demanded that the West withdraw its assistance to the South African racists. He said that Mozambique, Angola and other independent states in the south of Africa are the targets of the U.S. policy of institutionalised terrorism, aimed at undermining their social and political systems.

Nonaligned Delegates Meet

LD012225 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk writes:

An annual meeting of representatives of nonaligned countries has opened at the United Nations Headquarters. It will discuss a wide range of international problems, including questions of curbing the arms race, settling regional conflicts and of establishing a new international economic order.

Opening the meeting, India's representative Gopalaswami Parthasarathi noted the increased danger of nuclear war, the need to renounce the policy of military confrontation and to adopt constructive measures to return to detente. The nonaligned countries, he noted, are prepared to make a positive contribution to the normalization of the international situation.

He condemned the policy of imperialist interference in Central America, first of all the unceasing hostile acts against Nicaragua, and confirmed the striving of nonaligned countries for an all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East problem, for the speediest liquidation of the regime of apartheid in the south of Africa.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

PM261447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "NATO Rehearsals"]

[Text] The North Atlantic bloc has begun large-scale military maneuvers extending from Norway's Nordkapp -- the northernmost point in Europe -- to Italy and Turkey. This militarist training, in which hundreds of thousands of servicemen are involved, will be held on the NATO states' territory from early September to mid-November. These truly gigantic maneuvers, codenamed "Autumn Forge-84," are now under way. They consist on this occasion of 26 (!) main ground, air, and naval exercises and provide in particular for the largest landing by U.S. troops in Europe since World War II. During one such exercise 17,000 U.S. soldiers will be airlifted from the United States to the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg where heavy military equipment is now being permanently stockpiled for subunits transferred across the ocean.

NATO's militarist exercises reflect the fact that it thinks exclusively in terms of strength. The exercises are clearly aimed at perfecting the strategy and tactics of the first strike, that is, of aggressive war. This is no surprise. This is the U.S. Administration's political guideline that also determines NATO's course toward a further dangerous fueling of international tension. The character and thrust of the "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers fully confirm this.

It is noteworthy that the military preparations in the NATO sphere are assuming an increasingly wide scale. The organization of the British "Rapid Deployment Forces" was announced in London recently as was the organization of the "Rapid Action Forces" in Paris. Like their U.S. counterparts, these forces are intended for use in different parts of the world. According to information in the French press, for example, the creation of these forces inevitably presupposes the joint planning, together with NATO staffs, not only of their backup but also of their "concepts of use." The "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers and other militarist preparations in the NATO countries are causing alarm and indignation among the international public.

The participants in the antiwar movement are vigorously protesting against these exercises and their short-term and long-term aims. For example, the Luxembourg committee for the defense of peace has noted that the Pentagon and the NATO military have decided to "rehearse warfare using conventional, nuclear, and chemical weapons which are already in the European powder keg." The FRG "Greens" party has announced a demonstration of peace supporters against "Autumn Forge-84" throughout the country. Dockers' representatives at 42 Danish ports have supported the Copenhagen port workers' initiative to boycott the unloading of military equipment intended for the maneuvers. These and other similar actions are unambiguous evidence that the West European peoples do not want NATO's "war rehearsals" and are in favor of detente and opposed to the NATO leadership's adventurist policy.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES, FRG MILITARIZATION VIEWED

DW280903 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "What Do NATO's Fall Maneuvers Bring to Light?"

[Text] Juergen Moellemann is now state minister in Bonn's Foreign Ministry. Although this Free Democrat works in the Foreign Ministry, he nonetheless is acting as a multipurpose weapon. This is shown by his article in the Free Democratic Party faction's press service which he devoted to NATO's fall maneuvers. In the article the state minister invented the phrase that these military exercises serve to strengthen peace. In addition, Mr Juergen Moellemann writes: If the Warsaw Pact had sent observers [to the maneuvers], it could have acquainted itself with the defensive nature of the Western strategy.

Are Moellemann's allegations regarding the defensive nature of NATO's strategy in line with the facts or do these facts speak a different language? During a news conference in the area of the military exercises, Lieutenant General (Prange), commanding general of the Bonn Army's II Corps, confirmed that U.S. troops were conducting exercising in the FRG's southern areas according to the revised U.S. Field Manual 100-5.

This is very important because this revised service regulation reflects the air-land battle concept which forms a part of the overall strategy and also includes Pershing II and cruise missiles as its main component.

However, the U.S. air-land battle doctrine, which provides for offensive warfare in Europe, is not only the doctrine of the U.S. Army; it is also obligatory for the FRG. As a matter of fact, the air-land battle 2000 paper, which also is obligatory for the FRG, was signed in 1982 by Lieutenant General Glanz, Woerner's inspector of the Army. It is that very master plan that justifies the first use of nuclear weapons. General Rogers, NATO's supreme commander in Europe, admitted some time ago that the air-land battled paper directly speaks about a preventive war.

At this point, it becomes clear even to nonexperts and ordinary people that contrary to the words of State Minister Moellemann about the defensive character of NATO's strategy, its fall maneuvers demonstrate that they are an offensive exercise because it is obvious to everyone that a preventive war means offense and not defense.

There are also other facts that disprove Moellemann's assertion that NATO's and Bonn's military strategy is defensive in nature and these facts expose this strategy as an offensive one. Minister Woerner now confirms that these maneuvers, during which the air force attacked troop concentrations deep in enemy territory, closely approximate NATO Supreme Commander Roger's ideas about deep strike.

The deep strike also forms part of the air-land battle concept. As the above-mentioned U.S. Field Manual 100-5 stresses, the basic idea of the air-land battle is the expansion of the battlefield and the integration of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic warfare. Thus, these weapons are supposed to enable NATO to strike deep into the Warsaw Pact territory. It can be easily seen that the fascist blitzkrieg strategy is being resurrected.

In addition, it must be said that it is not only General Glanz who signed the air-land battle concept, who is involved. Bonn generals as well as civilian (?militarists) such as Adelbert Weinstein of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and retired General Steinhoff, chairman of the board of directors of the Dornier Aircraft and Missile Corporation, which is developing a broad range of offensive cruise missiles, are preaching the air-land battle concept, including the deep strike, in the mass media. Above all, Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm [MBB], the largest FRG aircraft and missile combine specializing in weapons production, is supposed to implement the air-land battle concept for offensive warfare in Europe and produce, for instance, the area and dispersion weapons MB-1 and (MW-X). These weapons, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE stresses, have the effect of nuclear weapons.

As a part of the offensive warfare strategy and the planned new generations of superweapons connected with it, an increasing number of important and war-mongering forces and arms industry firms are rallying around MBB. Well-known arms-oriented corporations such as Siemens, Thyssen, Krupp, and Bosch hold capital shares in this combine. Another holder of capital stock in this combine, the Bavarian CSU Government, and leading politicians such as Strauss and [Bavarian Economies Minister] Streibl have been closely associated with the combine for a long time.

So, just as in the case of the Imperial Navy or the fascist Reich's armored and air forces, it is easier to adapt the industrial and political interests on the Rhine to offensive ambitions -- although these ambitions stand no chance -- than to harmonize them with security policy requirements. Bonn's Army has been receiving and developing nonsensical offensive capabilities, and the country's militarization is in full bloom.

NATO 'CERTAIN FURY' EXERCISES IN W. GERMANY END

LD281942 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 28 TASS -- NATO's big exercises of land forces code-named "Certain Fury", which were held in the territory of the West German lands of Bavaria and Baden Wuertemberg, have come to a close. They involved more than 40,000 servicemen of the United States and the FRG. Methods of conducting a nuclear war with the use of U.S. "Pershing-II" missiles were practiced during the exercises.

The show of military force has given rise to a wave of indignation in the FRG. The coordination committee of the West German peace movement, in particular, has pointed out the extremely dangerous nature of the exercises.

U.S. WORLDWIDE MILITARY STRATEGY EXAMINED

LD282119 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] American imperialism has long been trying to ring the world with military bases. This strategy appeared soon after World War II when America decided to build a system of military bases as a threat to the socialist countries, nations that were fighting for liberation and young states that emerged as colonialism was collapsing.

Under the Reagan administration, the Pentagon has stepped up efforts to build new bases and modernize existing ones. In the next fiscal year alone, America is going to spend $1 billion, much more than before, on bases in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. More on this from Dmitriy Volskiy, a writer on international affairs:

Their primary targets, of course, are the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, but there is no doubt that these bases are also aimed against the densely populated countries to the south of the Soviet Union. What is more, they are trained even on those Asian countries that have close relations with the United States.

The record shows that American imperialism will not stop at using force against friends when it thinks necessary. Washington threw its weight behind Britain in its aggression against Argentina to seize the Falklands or Malvinas, though Argentina had friendly relations with America. Incidentally, it was found recently that a threat to use nuclear arms was not ruled out in this conflict.

It is also symptomatic that Washington aided and abetted the Israeli attack on Lebanon, a country that was also thought to be a friend of America's.

In eastern Asia, too, the United States has an ally, Japan, which is returning to militarism. A militarist Japan once caused a great deal of suffering in Asia. In sum, the Pentagon's strategy of setting up military bases in eastern Asia reflects the desire of American imperialism to dominate the world. This threatens the very existence of all the nations including those in Asia.

IAEA OPENS 28TH GENERAL SESSION IN VIENNA 24 SEP

PM260949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own corespondent N. Novikov dispatch: "IAEA General Conference Session Opened in Vienna: The Atom in the Service of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- The 28th session of the IAEA general conference opened in the Hofburg Palace 24 September. Representatives of more than 100 countries are participating in the conference. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.M. Petrosyants.

The conference was opened by IAEA Director General Hans Blix.

H. Blix noted the great significance of the talks held this month between representatives of the Soviet Union and the IAEA on placing a number of peaceful Soviet nuclear installations -- several AESes and research reactors -- under agency control. He welcomed the conclusion of the agreement because it will enable the system of IAEA safeguards to be strengthened still further.

Following the report, general discussion ensued. Speakers stressed the particular significance of IAEA activity at the present time, when aggressive U.S. circles have brought the international situation to a dangerous pitch. This state of affairs has been brought about by the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and by the breaking off of the Geneva talks.

Against this background, the main urgent task confronting the states of the world, including those represented at the IAEA general conference session, is the prevention of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union considers the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons the most important avenue in the actions directed toward ensuring peace and international security.

The further enhancement of the IAEA's role and the significance of its work is bound up with this process. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries attach great significance to improving the effectiveness of agency control. They believe that the IAEA should concentrate its efforts to applying the system of safeguards above all in those places where there exists the greatest danger of nuclear material being switched over to the creation of nuclear weapons. It is of course necessary to improve the effectiveness of agency control in "near-nuclear" states, especially those not party to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which is one of the most important agreements in the nuclear arms limitation field. The present international forum must constitute a new stage in strengthening the nonproliferation system, which is in the interests of world peace.

General discussion at the conference continues.

Conference Adopts Resolutions

LD291949 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 29 TASS -- The 28th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency ended at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today. It was attended by representatives of about 100 states and also different international organizations, specialized U.N. institutions, and national liberation movements.

The sessions approved of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1983, and adopted a program of the agency's activities for 1985-86 and the budget for 1985. Its participants approved of the decisions on the questions of the agency's practical activities aimed at peaceful uses of atomic energy, further development of cooperation between states in that sphere, all-round consolidation of the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

The conference has shown that anxiety is growing in the world over the present day aggravation of the international situation, caused by actions of imperialism's aggressive circles. Many delegates in their speeches stressed the need of urgent steps to be taken to liquidate the nuclear threat, to strengthen the relations of confidence between states, and noted the importance of the struggle for preservation of world peace.

The delegates in this connection noted the growing role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the efforts to ensure nuclear non-proliferation, to strengthen international security, to restrict the arms race, particularly nuclear arms race.

Representatives of many countries stressed the need of strengthening the system of the agency's guarantees, which is the reliable shield to further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The successful outcome of the negotiations between the USSR and the International Atomic Energy Agency on putting under control of the agency part of the Soviet peace nuclear units is of great political significance for enhancing the prestige of the system of guarantees.

By the proposal of African countries, the conference adopted the resolution which denounces South Africa's racist regime for drawing up nuclear programs for military purposes, and for the refusal to put all nuclear units under the agency's control. Such actions, the document stresses, threaten the security of African states and add to the risk of proliferation of nuclear armaments.

The participants in the session also denounced Israel's bandit raid on the nuclear research centre in Iraq in 1981.

In the resolution which they adopted, they demanded that Israel should undertake an obligation not to make attacks in the future on peaceful nuclear units in Iraq or other countries. The session approved the resolution pertaining to protection of nuclear units, used in peaceful purposes from armed attacks.

The conference elected a new board of governors -- the executive body of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Further on Decisions

LD291417 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 29 TASS -- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has condemned the nuclear military programmes being drawn up by the racist South African regime and Israel's piratic attack against the nuclear research reactor in Iraq in 1981. This is pointed out in a resolution, which was adopted at the scheduled 28th session of the IAEA General Conference, which closed here. The session was attended by nearly one hundred states.

The 28th session approved the annual IAEA report, adopted a programme for the agency's activities in 1985-1986 and budget for the 1985 fiscal year. Its participants endorsed decisions on IAEA's practical activities aimed at peaceful uses of atomic energy and all-round strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The conference has also elected new members of the board of governors -- the main executive body of IAEA.

Israeli Attack Condemned

LD282237 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 28 TASS -- A resolution condemning Israel's bandit attack on the Iraqi nuclear research centre in 1981 was adopted here today at the current regular conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The resolution points out, in particular, that Israel up to now has not abandoned the threat to repeat such an attack. The resolution says that Israel's actions pose danger to the IAEA activities in ensuring guarantees against further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The resolution demands that Israel assume an obligation not to make attacks on peaceful nuclear plants in Iraq or other countries in future.

S. Africa Criticized

LD282211 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, September 28 TASS -- The participants in the current regular 28th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here have passed a resolution strongly criticizing the refusal of the Republic of South Africa to open nuclear plants to the agency's inspection.

The plants, which are not controlled by the IAEA, enable the regime of apartheid to obtain material fit for the creation of nuclear weapons, the resolution points out. Owing to that, a threat to the security of African states is being created and the risk of proliferation of nuclear arms is increasing, the document emphasizes.

The resolution contains a demand that the Pretoria authorities immediately open its nuclear plants and facilities to the agency's inspections. The general conference demanded that all IAEA member states cease the transfer of fissionable materials and technology to the Republic of South Africa, the materials which are being used for the creation of nuclear arms, as well as reconsider the question of the purchases of uranium in that country and in Namibia occupied by it. The resolution urges the IAEA to refrain from providing Pretoria directly or indirectly with any means which could help it in the realization of nuclear plans.

WEST'S DEVELOPMENT OF RECONNAISSANCE DRONES VIEWED

PM271430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences I. Rogachevskiy in "Military-Technical Review": "Flying Robots" -- footnote says that article is "based on foreign press material"]

[Text] The notion of creating drones capable of gathering intelligence information and destroying land, sea, and air targets has long been nurtured in Western militarist circles. At first the designers were faced with a comparatively simple and local task -- to create an apparatus that could fly in a straight line. It was proposed to use moving targets of this type to train anti-aircraft missile system pilots and combat crews. Later attempts were made to use drones to carry out tactical and strategic reconnaissance.

According to a report in the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, U.S.-manufactured drones were used in Southeast Asia and have been actively used by the Israeli military in the Near East.

The West's next step was the creation of remote-control drones and also the creation of "flying robots" capable not only of carrying out a broader range of tasks but also of functioning according to varoius preloaded programs and of reacting to changing air conditions. The drone's remote-control pilot operator is at a command center and with the assistance of television and radiotechnical apparatus receives video information on a real time basis from on board the aircraft. he can change the flight trajectory, actuate any particular apparatus, launch missiles, drop bombs, and so forth.

Foreign military specialists see a shortcoming in such apparatuses in the limited range of operation (they can be used only in a direct line of sight of the control center). In addition, the magazine AIR FORCE stresses, the radio control and communication channels linking aircraft and control center can be subjected to enemy interference. In this regard, it goes on to note, there are definite advantages in drones with an autonomous automatic control system.

In order to increase drones; operational range, it is proposed to take them to the target area by planes or helicopters with a control center on board. It has been suggested that a combined system be installed on robot aircraft intended to remain in the air for long periods. These make it possible to control the flight at various stages of the combat mission from either the ground control center by telecontrol systems or by linking the on-board computer to the control system.

In a number of foreign publications devoted to these problems, the tendency can be seen toward creating multipurpose supermini drones -- to correct artillery fire, scan the battlefield, conduct close air reconnaissance, set up interference for enemy air defense facilities, and deliver strikes against land, sea, and air targets. The so-called module principle is used in the design of these "flying robots" -- the "payload" (various kinds of apparatus, armaments) is located in interchangeable modules.

Foreign military experts explain the changeover to "mini-apparatuses" by the fact that this makes it possible to sharply reduce their identifying features and thus make the detection and destruction of drones difficult.

These apparatuses' armaments consist of various types of missiles (most frequently the "air-to-ground" type) and pods containing small-caliber bombs or fragmentation munitions. [kassety s malokalibernymi bombami ili oskolochno-kumulyativnymi boepripasami] It has also been reported that the flying apparatus itself can also incorporate an explosive charge and hit targets.

Intelligence information from on board reaches the control center by television. In addition to a television camera, provision is made for installing special aerial photography apparatus, on-board radar systems, and other radiotechnical intelligence facilities. The ARMED FORCES JOURNAL reported that most reconnaissance drones have infrared instruments which make it possible to detect and identify enemy targets not just by day but also at night. The ground targets are illuminated with the help of laser rangefinder target indicators.

To suppress the air defense forces' radiotechnical means, it is proposed to use active jamming generated by on-board radio transmitters and also passive jamming created with the help of dipolar scatter reflectors. Those flying apparatuses which are used as false targets (traps) simulating air raids have apparatus which simulates the repulse responses of various types of manned aircraft.

As has already been mentioned, drones are launched from ground launchers or from on board a carrier plane (or helicopter). Initial velocity is communicated to the apparatus by a catapult or solid-propellant rocket booster. The return to earth is effected with the help of a prachute or by "capture" in an arrester net.

Work is currently under way in the NATO countries to create a new generation of drones. This includes the U.S. remotely piloted "Aquila" drone. According to data in the INTERNATIONAL AIR LETTER magazine, this apparatus' operational range is 150 km. "Aquila" is built in a "tailless" configuration with sweepback wings measuring 3.96 meters. It has a piston engine with a pusher propellor in the rear. The airframe is made of the composite material "Kevlar," which has made it possible to reduce the structure's weight and its reflective properties.

The apparatus' takeoff weight is roughly 100 kg. Maximum ground speed is 175 km per hour. It is planned to attach a subdivision of 20 "Aquila" apparatuses to each U.S. Army Ground Forces division in the future.

The "Sky Eye" drone is intended for tank combat. As the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports, it is equipped with "Hellfire" antitank guided missiles suspended on underwing pylons.

U.S. and FRG specialists are developing a small expendable drone -- the "Locust" -- with which it is proposed to put air defense radar stations, surface-to-air missile guidance stations, and other radio transmitting installations out of action. This drone is equipped with a passive homing head and hits the target with an explosive charge sited in the fuselage (around 13 kg in weight).

The "Sea Ferret" currently being developed by Boeing specialists is another expendable drone. It is intended to be based on noncarrier ships, to reconnoiter surface targets, identify them, and issue target-indication data for strikes by Harpoon ship-guided missiles.

Britain, Belgium, Italy, France, and Canada are developing similar drone projects in both national and international programs. This, so to speak, is a matter for the near future. The United States is developing a "solar" unmanned plant (its electric motor will work on solar batteries). It is believed that it will be able to remain in the air at an altitude of 18-25 km for 3 months. According to the magazine DEFENSE DAILY, this drone will have very elongated straight wings. At night the motor will be driven by on-board storage batteries. The aircraft's anticipated cruising speed is 160 km per hour.

These are the technical solutions, trends, and plans. However, all of the plans are by no means being successfully resolved in their entirety. Foreign military observers have been forced to admit that the design characteristics and firms' advertising promises are still a long way from what the actual models of "flying robot" are demonstrating.

PRAVDA CITES GROMYKO LITERARY JOURNAL ARTICLE

PM011357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by M. Domogatskikh: "Words From Friends and About Friends"]

[Text] For 4 and a half decades the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV has been familiarizing its readers with the works of writers representing the peoples of our vast motherland. In recent years the journal has been publishing increasingly frequently the works of writers and poets from the fraternal socialist countries. And this confirms in deeds the noble aim reflected in the journal's title.

The journal's September issue, specially devoted to the life and affairs of the community of socialist states and the community's role in the present-day world, extends the framework and raises the horizons of our knowledge and ideas about the fraternal countries' life and shows the commonality of the historical destinies of the peoples implementing plans for building socialism and communism.

"The importance of this mission," A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, writes in the article with which the special issue opens, "is all the more topical in situation of the exacerbated class antagonism between the two social systems, when the foes of socialism are resorting to every type of subversive action and ideological sabotage and noisy propaganda campaigns in an attempt to slander the socialist system and discredit the historical gains of socialism and the socialist community countries' peace-loving foreign policy. The exposure of the intrigues of imperialist propaganda, hostile to the world of socialism, and of manifestations of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, and the simultaneous dissemination of the truth about socialism and its policy, about socialist humanism, about the full-blooded material and spiritual life of the socialist countries' peoples and their confidence in the future -- that is the duty of every writer, of all cultural figures."

The works of prose writers and poets from Bulgaria and Hungary, Vietnam and the GDR, Poland and Romania, Czechoslovakia and Cuba, and the journalism articles and sketches show the close international ties of the socialist countries' writers taking part in the general process of the world's social renewal inspired by the ideals and achievements of socialism.

GROMYKO TALKS REVEAL 'LITTLE NEW' IN U.S. STANCE

LD011915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the current UN General Assembly session are meeting with warm approval. The Bratislava paper PRAVDA writes that the Soviet Union has convincingly confirmed its faithfulness to its consistent peace policy.

A latest news commentary. At the microphone is political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

As is known, the past week was marked by a high degree of political activity. There were many high-level meetings. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, had many meetings with representatives of the socialist states, which are conducting a coordinated peace-loving line at the UN General Assembly session now taking place in New York. Gromyko also had many meetings with representatives of the nonaligned states and the developed capitalist countries.

As is known, meetings between Comrade Gromyko and American statesmen also took place. The results of these meetings are known. A clear and objective evaluation of them was given in Comrade Gromyko's statement. And, naturally, one does not wish to attribute these high-level Soviet-American contacts merely to election motives which exist in force in the present American position. But, on a practical level -- and this must be said -- it is clear that there is little new in the American foreign policy line.

Does what I have said mean that some kind of stalemate has, in general, arisen in international relations? I don't believe so. A recent speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, which was devoted to questions of the literary process for the most part, also concerned, as is known, international problems. And it emerges quite clearly from that speech that the Soviet point of view is such that there is no alternative to a continuation of dialogue, a search for a reasonable compromise, and a search for paths to a genuine and deep-ranging normalization of Soviet-American relations. And, in this respect, I believe, naturally, that a useful role could by played by a positive response on the part of the United States and other states to the new major Soviet initiative that was advanced within the framework of the UN General Assembly session, which is taking place. I have in mind our proposal on the use of cosmic space for exclusively peaceful purposes for the good of mankind. This is not only an opportunity to halt a very dangerous channel of the arms race, but it is essentially a proposal directed toward introducing elements into international relations that are lacking such as mutual understanding, which could create more favorable conditions for the discussion of other controversial and complex problems. For this reason I believe that the week during which a high degree of diplomatic activity took place was useful. It was rich. And the results of that active foreign policy work by the socialist states will subsequently manifest itself to a fuller and clearer extent.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF MONDALE-GROMYKO MEETING ITEM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September in its First Edition on page 5 carries a report on the 27 September meeting between U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Walter Mondale and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Talks in New York," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 14, and found to be identical.

KIRKPATRICK TALK REVEALS 'NO CHANGE' IN VIEWS

LD292103 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, recently conducted a radio discussion with several journalists in the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, and France. The discussion, via a space satellite, was arranged by the USIA, a propaganda organization. If there was anything new in Mrs Kirkpatrick's position it was the modern technology. used to convey it. As for the views she holds, as one of the most conservative of Reagan's followers, they have undergone no change whatsoever.

Indeed, what she had to say over the radio were the same old fabrications about the situation in Afghanistan, Poland, and Central America. All this as usual was (?linked) to alleged intrigues by Moscow, by the Kremlin. Nor did Mrs Kirkpatrick have anything new to say about the situation in southern Africa, although this was of great interest to the African journalists she spoke to. And surely she could have said a great deal. Why? Because she, together with the former secretary of state, Alexander Haig, was the author of the formula declaring South Africa a friendly state, an historical ally of the United States.

It was she too who built the military and political bridge Pretoria-New York-Washington, along which there is now a rapidly growing unprecedented flow of experts in both directions. Experts in military affairs, intelligence, business, and nuclear research, diplomats, anti-insurgency specialists, and so on and so forth. Any in many cases it is Mrs Kirkpatrick's office at the United Nations that has served as a staging post in such voyages.

Why did the American Administration and the USIA choose such an original, via satellite, communication channel with African journalists, moreover, on the very eve of the UN General Assembly, considering that Mrs Kirkpatrick had nothing new to say? The main reason is that this was done for the sake of publicity in preparation for the American presidential elections.

U.S. SENATOR CITED ON HALTING ARMS RACE

LD012232 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 1 Oct 1984

[Text] Washington October 1 TASS -- Well-known American politician Senator William Proxmire has called for immediate measures to be taken to restrict the arms race, to prevent a nuclear war.

There will be no victors in a nuclear war, he said speaking at the meeting of the Upper Chamber of the Congress. The whole of mankind will be vanquished in it. Even if a small part of the existing nuclear arsenals is used, the sides involved in such a war will be fully destroyed, the senator said. The continuing arms race is senseless, he stressed. It is necessary to find ways of putting an end to the arms race, of attaining comprehensive and mutual freeze of nuclear armaments then their reduction along with the conclusion of such treaties that would put an end to nuclear proliferation.

The myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat" is used by Washington to make Americans vote for allocation of the money for creation of "MX" missiles, "B1-B" bombers, further build-up of U.S. nuclear arsenals, the senator said.

U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO E. BLOC CRITICIZED

PM271453 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Vladimir Arsentyev "Commentator's Opinion": "In a Cold War Spirit"]

[Text] According to American press reports, the Reagan administration has begun prosecuting American citizens who travel to socialist countries. This is just one more attempt to impede the development of normal relations between states with different systems.

The question is what goal can be served by the instruction to draw up and maintain lists of people who travel to countries that the administration deems unsuitable, other than that of intimidating those truly trying to exercise their rights according to the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution? What goals does this instruction serve other than that of pressuring travel agencies that organize such trips?

The Reagan administration, supported by most conservative Supreme Court judges, is imposing fines in the courts of up to $50,000 and passing sentences of up to 10 years' imprisonment on citizens who break the new travel restrictions.

This is nothing more than a desire to return to the grim times of McCarthyism and to recreate an atmosphere of fear, hysteria, and chauvinism in which it is easier to pursue a cold war policy.

The administration talks a lot about freedom, but its words and actions sharply diverge. In the name of "freedom of the seas" the CIA mined the ports of Nicaragua and Angola. Under cover of the same slogan, warships were sent to the Red Sea allegedly to sweep for mines. They have not found any, but on the other hand they have ensured a U.S. military presence in that region. In the name of "freedom of the air" the administration is creating antisatellite systems and thereby militarizing space.

And, finally, in the name of "freedom of movement" the administration is erecting new barriers to visits to socialist countries. In the past in the spirit of the cold war these restrictions were regarded as violations of American citizens' constitutional rights. And how will the U.S. Administration explain them now?

TV CARRIES U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' REPORT

OW291341 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0845 GMT on 29 September carries an 18-minute feature entitled "U.S. Terrorism: Threat to Peace."

The program presents a series of narrated video montages depicting the U.S. policy of "state terrorism" in various regions of the world, which began with the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Documentary footage and video stills cover the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the Vietnam War, and events in Lebanon, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Chile. Video also shows numerous shots of U.S. weapons systems. CIA interference in India, Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Libya is briefly mentioned. Concluding video contrasts U.S. militarism with activities of "progressive" forces, showing Warsaw Treaty military exercises and peace demonstrations.

U.S. SPACE ACTIVITIES, SOVIET PROPOSALS COMPARED

LD011351 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The threat of the transformation of near earth space into an arena of the arms race, into a springboard for aggression and nuclear war has sharply grown of late. In the United States, preparations for "star wars" are in full swing -- anti-satellite and anti-missile armaments are being tested, billions of dollars are being allocated for designing systems of weapons intended for hitting targets in outer space and from space against targets on earth. Washington, bent on gaining military superiority, is jeopardising the the existing agreements which restrict the arms race in outer space, above all the Soviet-American ABM Treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

The world public is seriously alarmed by the fact that these actions, unless they are timely checked, may impart an irreversible character to the arms race in space which, in turn, will sharply destabilise the international situation and enhance the threat of nuclear war.

It is perfectly obvious that spreading the arms race into outer space would undermine prospects for the entire process of arms limitation and reduction.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union set forth an exclusively important initiative providing for several concrete practical measures directed at preventing the militarisation of outer space and improving the international situation. In its draft resolution "On Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind", submitted by the Soviet Union to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the USSR suggests the adoption of urgent measures to ban for all times the use of force in and from outer space against the earth, as well as from the earth against objects in outer space. The Soviet draft resolution provides, in particular, for the prohibition and elimination of attack space weapons, including anti-satellite and anti-missile space-based systems, as well as any systems based on land, in air or sea, designed to destroy objects in space.

The Soviet Union is deeply convinced that the adoption of the resolution on a radical solution of the issue of preventing the militarisation of outer space, unification of efforts by all countries in the peaceful exploration of space would open new prospects for investigating the earth's natural resources, combating natural calamities, providing food for the population, improving transport and communications, and resolving other economic, scientific, technical, and cultural tasks.

The USSR believes that excluding space from the sphere of the arms race should become an urgent task of all states, irrespective of their social and economic systems.

The United States should raise its voice in defence of peaceful space, to ensure that the ban on space weapons of any basing mode become a strictly observed law, a generally recognized norm of conduct for all states.

U.S. SPACE STATION PLAN LINKED TO MILITARIZATION

LD292109 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] It was announced recently that NASA in the United States is stepping up its development of a space station. Next, comments on that by Vladimir Kozakov:

The United States plans to have a space station in orbit by the beginning of the nineties. Eight billion dollars have been appropriated for the program and the U.S. Government is also trying to involve its West European allies in NATO and Japan into this project. What kind of a station will it be and whom will it serve?

On 25 January the U.S. President announced plans to build a superorbital station within the framework of what he said would be the peaceful exploration of space. After that announcement, NASA's director James Beggs explained what the station would be like and said the military weren't interested in such a station. He said the military supposedly weren't taking any direct part in the financing or developing. However, he added that NASA would be happy to let the Pentagon use it. Well, clearly James Beggs wasn't being sincere. The plans for the station are closely linked with the Reagan administration's policy of militarizing outer space.

JANE'S reference book says it's no accident that the Pentagon is planning to train combat units of astronauts. Plans to create such stations were developed in the United States more than 20 years ago. However, the level of technology was not good enough to build a station needing the necessary requirements. Besides, it was necessary to have a delivery vehicle that at that time did not exist. There was a plan for a manned military laboratory for space intelligence, photography and communication, but because of many difficulties the project had to be canceled. Instead, the decision was made to develop a network of unmanned military satellites. There are now around 100 of them in orbit round the earth, and they are carrying out functions that would have been possible aboard the manned space station that was planned but never completed.

But one of the problems connected with the station has already been solved because the space shuttle was built and tested. The shuttle can deliver into space people and equipment necessary to put up and service a station. The technology today enables the creation of large space structures, and the necessary funding has been appropriated. The entire project, as we can see, is the result of Washington's military ambitions. But then why are officials in the United States stubbornly insisting that the station is solely for peaceful purposes? It's very simple. Why forget old practice? When the space shuttle was developed and built it was only because the Pentagon wanted it. The Pentagon had changes made in the size of the ship's cargo compartment and in the wing so the shuttle could go on purely military flights. The price went up sharply and NASA put out the money for it. The main goal of such schemes was to keep the public from knowing what was really being spent on the country's military space program and therefore from knowing what was being spent on militarist preparations. Now it's all right to say that the station is for peaceful purposes so that NASA will pay for it. And if the real reason for the station is concealed perhaps countries in Western Europe and Japan will also help out financially. The only thing new here is the new menace presented by Washington's militarist ambitions in outer space.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED ON 'MIDGETMAN' DEVELOPMENT

LD011107 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- The U.S. Air Force is boosting the development of an advanced inter-continental ballistic missile, Midgetman, THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports quoting Pentagon officials.

According to the newspaper, the Air Force is about to complete the first stage in developing the missile, recommended for production by the Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces last year. The Midgetman, considerably smaller than the inter-continental ballistic first-strike missile MX, fitted out with a nuclear warhead, is an integral component of a notorious large-scale programme of America's "rearmament", carried out by the Reagan administration.

A programme of special research into the new type of offensive weapons, worked out by the Department of the Air Force, was announced last summer.

The naval base of Norton, California, was chosen as the site for this work. Early next year, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, major decisions will be adopted regarding a missile design, type of propulsion unit, and homing system. The Air Force is inclined to deploy Midgetmen missiles on highly mobil carriers, the newspaper points out. Another variant provides for placing them in concrete silos. A "combined" option is also being considered.

In accordance with a schedule of the Air Force Department, the first tests of the missile are to start in 1988. Four years after that, between 400 and 1,000 Midgetmen missiles are to come into service.

U.S. INCREASES BUDGETS FOR PROPAGANDA 'WAR'

LD291543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The Reagan administration has turned the psychological war against countries of the socialist community into one of the central elements of its foreign policy. This was once again confirmed by Shultz, U.S. secretary of state speaking at a special official Washington reception in honor of the U.S. Information Agency -- USIA. USIA, according to Shultz is making an exceptionally important contribution to the implementation of the Reagan administration's foreign policy goals.

Yes, USIA does indeed actively assist the implementation of American foreign policy, Edgar Cheporov, political observer of the NOVOSTI Press Agency, notes. Playing the role of official Washington's mouthpiece, USIA reflects all of the features of the policy carried out by the U.S. Administration: Lie's, hypocrisy, diktat, the unwillingness to take any interests other than America's into account. The psychological war against socialist countries has been waged for many years now, but the Reagan administration has made it particularly white-hot. The splash of Washington's propaganda activity is dictated by the United States' turn toward confrontation, antirelaxation, and striving for military supremacy over the USSR. Such a policy cannot be called anything other than adventurous. And this is why Washington is forced to call black white; to go all out to justify its dangerous course, and to present its aggressive aspiration as peacemaking activities.

It is primarily for this reason that American propagandists are spreading myths about the so-called Soviet threat. Let me add that for the same reason the U.S. Administration willingly spends money to fabricate such myths. During the period President Reagan has been in office, the allocations for the USIA's needs have doubled and in Fiscal Year 1985 they will reach almost $800 million. The Voice of America broadcasts in 42 languages for almost 1,000 hours a week but this appears not to be enough for Washington. Secretary of State Shultz said: "We have started a large-scale modernization program of the radio station in which more than 1 billion dollars will be spent."

It is quite obvious that the inspirers and organizers of the psychological war against the USSR and other socialist countries violate the basic norms of international law. You see, this is nothing more than interference in internal affairs of sovereign states with the aim to shatter their political and social systems. This subversive activity is so obvious that all of the Washington propagandists' devices look particularly transparent against the background of the policy of antirelaxation carried out by their masters in the U.S. Administration.

CHIGIR ON CIA'S HEIGHTENED ROLE UNDER REAGAN

LD272337 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 27 Sep 84

["'Decency' Reagan Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir.

President Ronald Reagan, in one of his numerous speeches, this time at Bowling Green University, Ohio, has railed at his predecessors, accusing them of destroying nearly totally American intelligence. As a consequence, he said, a terrorist act was carried out against the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on September 20. Reagan expressed indignation over the fact that the previous American presidents allegedly viewed espionage as something indecent.

There is no need to dwell on the election, propaganda character of Reagan's speech.

Let the assertions by the present Republican President that the CIA had become "disorganized" and inactive before his advent to power remain on Reagan's conscience. But we will recall that during forty years of its existence -- under Democrats and Republicans -- the CIA has always been one of the most criminal organizations invested with state authority.

Plots against governments that do not suit the United States, staging armed aggression against independent nations and decimation of national liberation movements, assassination attempts on the life of foreign statesmen, organization of international provocations, to say nothing of sabotage and espionage in their dirtiest forms, are far from being the complete list of the American agency's activity.

Never before, however, had the CIA functions acquired such a large-scale and sinister character as under the present Republican administration. Never before had the White House assigned the CIA such a great role in preparing and organizing jointly with other U.S. special services all possible actions of international terrorism. The CIA, which has fulfilled the assignments of the present Republican and [incomplete sentence as received].

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE BLOCKS FUNDS FOR C. AMERICA

LD270859 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS -- The Reagan administration's adventuristic course towards preparation for a direct armed aggression in Central America gives rise to concern in U.S. Congress. This has been vividly reflected by decisions taken by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. By an overwhelming majority of votes, the committee members voted for forbidding the U.S. President to use U.S. troops for the conduct of combat operations in El Salvador or Nicaragua as well as in other countries of the region.

An amendment, adopted on the initiative of Congress Matthew McHugh, to the draft military budget emphasizes that U.S. Armed Forces may be sent to countries of the region for combat operations only with congressional permission and after the declaration of a state of war. Without limiting itself to this measure, the committee also voted for placing restrictions on the Pentagon's ability to carry out military exercises in Central America and turned down the Defense Department's request for a 47 per cent increase in funds for the Army regional headquarters in Panama.

PRC 35TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

PRC Envoy Holds Reception

PM010943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 28 September to mark the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The reception was attended by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leading workers from a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Concert Jubilee

PM011135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Occasion of Jubilee"]

[Text] At the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a concert evening 27 September to mark the 35th anniversary of the PRC.

It was attended by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, members of the Central Board and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and representatives of the capital's public. Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and other Chinese representatives present in Moscow were guests at the concert evening.

BEIJING MILITARY PARADE HELD ON ANNIVERSARY

LD012124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, a military parade and demonstration was held in Beijing's Tienanmen Square today. On the platform were party and state leaders of China. Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Central Military Council of the PRC took the salute and made a speech.

DPRK NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM271518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A KCNA delegation headed by Chu Hyon-ok, its general director, has spent a week in Azerbaijan. It has been visiting the USSR at the invitation of TASS.

The guests visited industrial enterprises in Baku, Sumgait, and Mingechaur and farms in the Shekinskiy Rural Rayon and familiarized themselves with the republic's cultural achievements and its cities' sights. They had conversations at party gorkoms where they were familiarized with experience in ideological work.

The delegation was received by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

NURIYEV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR ULAANBAATAR

LD301928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1917 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Ulaanbaatar.

MONGOLIA'S GOMBOJAB VIEWS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

PM271454 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word Ulaanbaatar datelined article entitled "Real Prospects," under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action," by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Gombojab lauds CEMA as "socialist internationalism in action." He lists Mongolia's achievements since joining CEMA in 1962, attributing them in part to technical and economic assistance from the Soviet Union and other member states. He says that Soviet assistance in Mongolia's current 5-year plan has doubled. He points out that more than 97 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover is with CEMA members. He refers to the CEMA economic summit in Moscow and suggests that Mongolia's "achievements give grounds for viewing the future with optimism and seeing real prospects for bringing the level of our country's national economic development up to that of the European CEMA countries."

U.S. ROLE IN ARMING PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

PM011551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Grigoryants "International Commentary": "Brazen Challenge"]

[Text] The Pakistani authorities have concluded a new multimillion-dollar contract for U.S. weapons, this time with the General Dynamics company. Under the contract, Islamabad will receive some of the latest air-to-air missiles bearing the poetic name Sparrow. These missiles are to be installed on F-16 fighter-bombers bought by Pakistan earlier. The Pentagon is also pressing deliveries of the OV-1 Mohawk reconnaissance aircraft on the Pakistan military regime; these are capable of determining disposition of forces and strategic installations at a great distance. The Pakistani Army will also receive P-3C and C-130 aricraft. All this is in addition to the new submarines, destroyers, and shipborne Harpoon missiles with which Pakistani warships are to be equipped.

What does Pakistan need these modern offensive weapons for? They cannot be used to crush the "movement for the restoration of democracy" in the country, or to suppress protest marches and disperse rallies. Nor are the Sparrow missiles intended for shooting sparrows! Incidentally, the same applies to the nuclear weapons that Pakistan is preparing to manufacture, according to the claims of some Western experts.

Who, apart from the Pakistani people themselves, is threatening the Pakistani military regime? Well, no one, and this is quite obvious to any sober-minded observer or politician. As for the claims that neighboring Afghanistan presents a threat to Pakistan, the Pakistani leaders themselves hardly take these seriously.

So, why do Ziaul Haq and his cohorts in khaki need expensive U.S. toys for which sick and starving peasants have to foot the bill?

The answer to this question must be sought not only in Pakistan's domestic situation, which is complex enough (for instance, the Indian newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS believes that the Pakistani authorities may cancel the promised elections and, with this end in mind, exacerbate the situation in the border with Afghanistan and provoke a miniwar with India).

The main reason for the feverish buildup of Pakistani military might is the special role assigned to Pakistan in the U.S. strategic plans in South Asia and the Indian Ocean area. In pressing more and more consignments of strategic arms on Islamabad, the Pentagon knows exactly against whom they will be used. The last few decades convincingly demonstrate that weapons sold to Pakistan have always been used against India. That country's peace-loving policy hampers Washington's strategic maneuvering in the Indian Ocean. By arming its Pakistani ally to the teeth, the United States is undermining its status of a nonaligned state, and what is more, successfully transforming the country into a huge strategic base for mounting military and political provocations.

Under the guidance of U.S. advisers, work is under way in Pakistan on the establishment of a C-3 Air Force command system that will link Air Force headquarters with bases throughout Pakistani territory. The Pakistani Air Force's Northern Command was formed recently with the intended role of conducting combat operations against a number of regions of India.

In the hands of Washington politicians, Pakistan is ever more clearly also being turned into a powerful base for anti-Indian espionage and subversive activities.

The world press has repeatedly mentioned the existence on Pakistani territory, and specifically around Lahore, of camps in which U.S. instructors train saboteurs to be sent into India. The threads of many conspiracies against the neighboring country, aimed at the destabilization of the situation in various states, Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, lead to Pakistan. Even the hijackers of Indian passenger airliners, as Indian investigative organs have established, are frequently connected with the activities of U.S. and Pakistani special services.

The intensified, systematic arming of Pakistan with supermodern strategic weapons is a demonstrative challenge flung down by Washington to world public opinion and the countries and peoples struggling to turn the Indian ocean into a zone of peace. These actions by the U.S. ruling circles are directed against the Nonaligned Movement and pose a serious threat to the cause of peace in Asia.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE

PM270810 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Iftikhar Ali, Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow on 25 September.

DRA PROTESTS TO PAKISTAN ON BOMBING CHARGES

LD020921 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 2 TASS -- The Afghan Foreign Ministry has handed over to Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Afghanistan a note of protest against slanderous fabrications by the Pakistani authorities about the alleged bombing of Pakistani territory in the area of Teri Mangal by Afghan aircraft.

According to competent bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, no air or any other attacks were launched by units of the Afghan Armed Forces on that region, the note says. This is not the first instance when the Pakistani authorities resort to falsifications in order to slander Democratic Afghanistan.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry, the note stresses, totally rejects the groundless inventions by the Pakistani authorities, and expresses its protest. If a munitions depot belonging to Afghan counter-revolutionaries was blown up on Pakistani territory, the document points out, this only attests to bickering within counter-revolutionary groupings and to the policy of the Pakistani military regime which is concentrating counter-revolutionary gangs in the areas bordering on Afghanistan and which has to reap the fruits of this policy.

AFGHAN REBELS SUFFERING INCREASING DEFEATS

PM261323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 September 84 First Edition p 3

[G. Samvelov article entitled "Afghanistan: Failure of Counterrevolution's Plans"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- "America is delighted with your courage and devotion to the ideals of freedom." Who are the people in question? This panegyric is devoted to the Afghan dushmans and is taken from a speech by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. However, the large and small counterrevolutionary gangs fighting against their own people and trained abroad in the vile trade of robbing, raping, and killing are sowing only grief, tears, blood, and death on DRA soil.

Washington has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan for 6 years. It provides bandit formations with modern weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars and has sent American instructors to train them. However, despite all the efforts of the United States and its allies, the counterrevolutionaries are suffering one defeat after another. Over the past 7 months alone, the DRA Armed Forces have destroyed or captured more than 200 recoilless guns, 230 grenade launchers, 11,000 small arms units, and 1.5 million rounds of ammunition from the bandits. We were shown some of these trophies, as well as dushmans' membership cards, in one of the Afghan Army's combat units.

Hopelessness, disappointment, and total lack of faith in the 'holiness' of their mission on the part of the 'defenders of Islam' — this was how Khajidad Muhammad, one of the former leaders of a counterrevolutionary gang, described his reasons for siding with the people's power. 'An American cannot be a defender of Islam, just as someone of another faith cannot be a mullah in a mosque,' Muhammad emphasized. 'However, it is precisely U.S. instructors who have shouldered the burden of the counterrevolution's spiritual fathers.'

The ranks of the defenders of the April revolution in Afghanistan are strengthening daily. It is a revolution that knows how to build a new, free life and how to defend its gains.

CIA ROLE IN AFGHAN REBEL ACTIVITIES DECRIED

LD011754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The United States has turned Pakistan into a bridgehead of aggression against Afghanistan. Training for 50 large bandit formations is under way near Peshawar alone, the Afghan newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR reports. Aleksandr Levchenko is at the microphone:

From the very 1st day following the victory of the April revolution, internal Afghan reaction started to seek allies for the struggle against the people's power. Their call was heard in Washington, or more precisely, in the CIA headquarters at Langley. The bandits' emissaries met with complete mutual understanding there. It was decided that no money would be spared for the struggle against the gains of the April revolution, and with this aim, 117 camps are being set up on the territory of Pakistan, bordering Afghanistan, where bandits are taught how to handle modern American weapons. According to figures in THE WASHINGTON POST, since December 1979, the CIA has spent $325 million supporting the Afghan counterrevolution.

Film cameramen from Western television companies film touching closeups of the bandits' flintlocks and old rifles; this, they say, is what they use to fight against the government troops. Such is the message hammered into the heads of U.S. television viewers. The calculation is simple. The brainwashed viewer will not protest against an increase in aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are portrayed in the role of martyrs for the faith.

Facts, however, witness otherwise. More and more Americans are refusing to believe the televised lies. As for the weapons, the same newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, cites that between 1981 and mid-1983, just 1 band received 7,500 rifles, 2,900 automatic rifles, 108 machine guns and 30 mortars through CIA channels. In order to coordinate the actions of these bands, they were supplied with 40 powerful satellite communication radio stations. The satellites, TIME magazine admits, are frequently used in the bandits' interests. This, indeed, is by no means similar to the notorious flintlocks!

Incidentally, the CIA bosses of the Afghan counterrevolution respond efficiently to their underlings' demands. No sooner do they complain of losses from the republic's aviation, then a consignment of anti-aircraft missiles is shipped from the United States to Pakistan. It is possible that it was one of these, which damaged an Afghan civil airliner the other day. The recent explosion in Kabul airport, which injured dozens of people, bears the same hand of the terrorists who were trained by the American special services.

There is no aversion to receiving the ringleaders of the Afghan bandits in the White House, where they are described as nothing less than freedom fighters. Washington quite simply prefers not to notice the fact, inconvenient for the present American Administration, thatthe arms of these fighters are up to their elbows in their people's blood.

AIRPORT BOMBERS ADMIT ORDERS CAME FROM PAKISTAN

LD292019 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 27 TASS -- Afghan television has shown in a programme a gang of 7 bandits arrested by the security service with the energetic support of the population. On August 31 the bandits engineered a blast at Kabul Airport, in which dozens of Afghan civilians, mostly women, children and old people, were killed or wounded.

It became clear from the criminals' answers that they had been preparing a series of other acts of terrorism in public places in Kabul. The bandits admitted that they had acted on direct orders from Pakistan, which some of them had repeatedly visited. The blast in the airport had been organized also on orders from Islamabad.

A search at the counterrevolutionaries' safe houses discovered 35 U.S.-made mines and other material evidence of their criminal activities. One of the arrested had on his person a photograph portraying him side by side with an American during one of his visits to Pakistan. The arrested bandit said that the American was collecting intelligence information. The bandits had been smuggling into Afghanistan subversive literature as well as U.S.- and Pakistani-made weapons.

The terrorists' confessions are fresh incontrovertible proof of outside intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN AIRLINE PRESIDENT RECALLS MISSILE ATTACK

LD291116 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A DC-10 airplane of the Ariana Company carrying 308 people, was recently hit by a rocket launched by Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Our Kabul correspondent, Boris Savadyan, interviewed the president of the Ariana Air Company, Abdul Qayum Basharyar. Boris Savadayan in Kabul:

Abdul Qayum Basharyar recalls that on 21 September a passenger liner of Ariana Airlines with 308 passengers on board was on a regular flight from Qandahar to Kabul. The liner was fired on when it was several dozen kilometers from the capital, and one of its engines was damaged. The crew of the plane displayed outstanding courage and self-control in managing to land in Kabul. Abdul Qayum Basharyar says the attack was the work of counterrevolutionaries. They are losing ground and therefore are mounting more attacks against civilian targets. Recently, they planted a bomb at Kabul International Airport that killed or injured scores of people, among them women and children.

The plane was hit by a ground-to-air missile. The counterrevolutionaries' possession of such sophisticated weapons proves that the undeclared war against Afghanistan is being directed from abroad.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES RETURN HOME

LD300956 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 30 TASS -- Afghan Army units, actively backed by the local population, are continuing their operations against bandit formations sent from abroad. According to BAKHTAR news agency, a gang of counter-revolutionaries was routed in Herat Province. A great amount of foreign-made weapons, munitions and several short-wave radio stations were seized from the bandits. Captured documents undeniably attest to the criminals' links with chieftains of counter-revolution, who have found shelter in neighbouring countries.

At the same time, more and more members of counter-revolutionary groups surrounder to the authorities. Two gangs took the side of the working people on the strength of a general amnesty decree of the Presidium of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. Their members repented their anti-people activity and declared readiness to defend with arms in hands the gains of the April revolution.

Having felt in full the despair of existence far from their native land, 250 Afghan families returned to Herat Province from Iran. The Afghan Revolutionary Government adopted necessary measures to provide them with housing and jobs.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN DETAILED

PM271557 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 22 September carries on page 3 under the rubric "Afghan Reportage" a 1,500-word dispatch datelined Kabul-Prague, September, by its special correspondent R. Urmantsev entitled "The Defenders of the Revolution." The dispatch describes encounters with Afghan Trade Union activists, whose work spans such wide-ranging tasks as the fight against illiteracy, the provision of prayer facilities at enterprises, and the organization of self-defense detachments. A trade union official at the Kabul Bread-baking Combine is cited as saying: "Many of our workers are believers. It is much more convenient for them to be able to say prayers directly at the combine. We even have prayer rooms attached to large workshops. Who, if not we, should take care of this?" The author observes that this "disproves" bourgeois press allegations about religious persecution in Afghanistan and goes on to cite a mullah at the Kabul Furniture Factory thanking the authorities for having built a mosque at the factory. "It certainly was not the dushmans, who are so fond of referring to themselves as the 'champions of Islam,' that did this," he says. "All they can do is kill." To back this up the author cites Ministry of Interior information about counterrevolutionary attacks: "The shelling of a school in Sarowbi District, a bomb explosion in a hotel in Herat in which a mother and three young children died, and the massacre of a trade union activist's family in Konar." The author writes that one of the trade unionists' most important tasks is the organization of self-defense detachments and cites Pordeli, the chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, as saying that "26,000 trade unionists are currently members of these detachments, which are operating in all 29 provinces."

KAMPUCHEAN AMNESTY FOR REBELS REVIEWED

LD282303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; S. Alekseyev report]

[Text] The years of the criminal Pol Pot clique's rule brought incalculable disasters for Kampuchea's people. The tragedy experienced by People's Kampuchea was too great; it affected everyone's fate here. The day of remembrance for ancestors: This is the 6th fall since this ancient festival went beyond the framework of the Buddhist calendar and became the day of remembrance for those who perished during the years of genocide, remembrance for almost 3 million Kampucheans.

The heads of the criminal regime were, as is known, sentenced to death by the Kampuchean people for all their crimes; they have been saved thus far by their influential patrons, mainly from Washington and Beijing, which feed and arm the Pol Potists and their allies in the so-called coalition. The Thai authorities kindly make their territory available to the bandits.

However, the process of national renaissance and construction of a new Kampuchea has long since become irreversible. All the intrigues of the reactionaries are merely attempts to prolong their own agony. This has become especially obvious now, following the seventh session of the Kampuchean People's Republic's National Assembly, where the decision of the people's authorities to forgive those members of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bands who give themselves up, if they sincerely repent their deeds; to allow them the opportunity to return home to their families; and to give them land and work was announced.

In the last 2 months alone, thousands of former Pol Potists have left the bandit camps and returned to their native towns and villages. One of them is a 50-year old peasant called Soim Sonn:

[Begin Soim Sonn recording in Cambodian with superimposed translation] I have five children; today I am with them again. I got fed up with living in fear of death, which is what everything is built on with Pol Pot. I was fed up with carrying out stupid orders, and I have returned to a new life. I have realized the truth of this life and today I want to defend it together with everybody. [end recording]

It is in remembering the past and confidently defending its present and future that today's People's Republic of Kampuchea is living and overcoming all difficulties.

NGUYEN CO THACH PROPOSES ASEAN ACCORDS TALKS

LD011224 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Bangkok October 1 TASS -- Socialist Vietnam favours a comprehensive settlement of South East Asian problems, which would make it possible to achieve a durable and lasting peace in the region, Vietnam's Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach, currently on a visit here, has declared. During his meeting with Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, he proposed discussing the question of working out a form of international guarantee and control over observance of accords that could be reached between ASEAN and countries of Indochina.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR ON NUCLEAR POWER STATION

PM280929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Chronicle" report]

[Text] On 25 September talks were concluded and a protocol on the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the GDR on expanding cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations in the GDR was signed. It concerns the construction of the Stendal nuclear power station.

The protocol was signed by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H. Gatzke, GDR deputy minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH RECEIVES VISITING SED DELEGATION

PM011522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, a delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Ehrensperger, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Planning and Finance Department, was in the USSR from 24 through 28 September to familiarize itself with the CPSU's work experience.

The German comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and visited enterprises.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B.I. Gostev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Commitee Economic Department, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES POLAND-USSR COOPERATION

PM281545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fruitful Ties"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep -- Collaboration with the Soviet Union, Poland's biggest economic partner, is of special significance for it. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period up to the year 2000 and the joint coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year period are graphic examples of fruitful ties between the two countries, it was noted at a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee International Commission.

Its participants examined the prospects of cooperation with the fraternal countries in light of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow and stated that the conference ushered in an important new stage in the economic development of the CEMA countries and in the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The commission fully approved the conference documents and reaffirmed Poland's resolve to act consistently in the interests of world peace and normalization of the international situation.

LONG-TERM ROMANIAN ECONOMIC PLANS REVIEWED

PM281419 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 17 Sep) p 19

[V. Ulenov article: "Romania: Economic Development Plans"]

[Text] In connection with the 13th RCP Congress due to be held in November, the Romanian press has published the congress' draft directives on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 5-year period 1986-1990 and the long-term directions to the year 2000.

The draft directives note, in particular, that the main tasks for the next 5-year plan are: to implement intensive economic growth, to further extend the energy and raw materials base, to ensure the optimum correlation between industry and agriculture, to accelerate the development of industry, to increase agriculture's contribution to the national income, to intensify scientific research and technological development, and to rapidly introduce technical progress into production.

It is proposed to allocate 30 percent of the national income to development. It is planned to secure 85 percent of the increase in national income through increased labor productivity, whose average annual growth rate must be 10 percent. The need to ensure harmonious, balanced development of all sectors of the national economy is particularly stressed.

Extending the energy and raw materials base and ensuring independence for the country in energy are put forward as priority tasks. The main efforts of scientific research and technological development and considerable capital investments are oriented toward this end. During the 5-year period it is planned to increase electricity generation by 23-26 percent, bringing it up to 95-97 billion kilowatt-hours in 1990, of which 21-22 billion will be produced at nuclear power stations. It is planned to increase the extraction of all types of coal by 28-35 percent with a view to its reaching 95-100 million metric tons by the end of the 5-year plan. In oil extraction, the scale of drilling operations at great depths and on the continental shelf is to be expanded. With a view to safeguarding reserves, gas extraction will be limited to 22 billion cubic meters a year.

The course of intensive industrial development is maintained. Commodity output is to increase by 34-37 percent over the 5 years with an average annual growth rate of 6.0-6.5 percent. The highest rates of development will be in machine building (7.0-7.5 percent) and chemicals (8.5-9.0 percent).

In 1990 it is planned to produce 20-20.5 million metric tons of steel, 750,000-800,000 metric tons of industrial manufacturing equipment, and 345,000-365,000 motor vehicles. The need to ensure that Romanian industrial output is highly competitive in the world market is particularly stressed.

Agriculture is set the task of increasing its contribution to the national income. The emphasis is on extending land reclamation operations and increasing crop yields and livestock productivity. The average annual growth rate of gross agricultural output is set at a level of 5.4-5.8 percent. By 1990 it is planned to extend arable land to 15.5 million hectares, and irrigated land to 5.5-6.0 million hectares. In 1990 it is planned to harvest 30-33 million metric tons of grain, bring livestock raising's share of agricultural output up to 46-48 percent, and obtain 3.9-4.0 million tons of meat (live weight).

The average annual growth rate in capital investments will be 1.8-2.5 percent. Of this, 90 percent will be channeled into increasing the economy's production potential.

It is assumed that the country's population will reach 24 million by 1990, with 11.5 million employed, of which 73 percent will be in nonagricultural sectors. It is planned to increase national income by an annual average of 7.6-8.3 percent. The task is set of adopting every possible measure to maintain the population's present standard of living and improve it, in close dependence on the growth in national income, labor productivity, and society's general development. A stable index of retail prices and tariffs as well as of services will be ensured, increasing within a limit of 1.1-1.3 percent a year. In the 5-year period, it is planned to build 725,000 apartments and prepare the conditions for a gradual transition to a 44-hour working week throughout the national economy.

In the sphere of foreign economic ties, the priority task put forward is that of achieving a positive trade balance, which would ensure a balance of payments in the black and would make it possible in the first years of the 5-year plan period to eliminate the foreign debt and strengthen the country's currency reserves. The volume of foreign trade is to increase by 41-45 percent over the 5 years. Exports are to increase by 52-56 percent.

The document notes that Romania will continue to develop economic relations with all states. It is planned to expand trade exchanges and production sharing with all the socialist countries, which will continue to occupy the main place in Romanian foreign trade. Romania will be consistently active in extending and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework in the interests of the socioeconomic development of each of the CEMA countries, the successful building of the new society, and the strengthening of socialism's world prestige.

The congress' draft directives have been submitted for nationwide discussion.

FURTHER ON FINNISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

PRAVDA Carries Communique

PM011201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed "Soviet-Finnish Communique"]

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 25 through 29 September 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Finnish prime minister and the persons accompanying him visited Moscow and Irkutsk. They met with a warm, cordial reception everywhere.

The prime minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa and had a talk with him.

Talks were held between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side: I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; and G.N. Farafonov, chief of a USSR foreign ministry department;

On the Finnish side: E. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade; A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR; M. Tuovinen, secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry; O. Wihtol and K. Toernudd, deputy secretaries of state and the Finnish Foreign Ministry; and O. Mannander, deputy chief of a Finnish Foreign Ministry department.

In the course of the meeting and the talks, which passed in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which is traditional for Soviet-Finnish relations, questions connected with the development of bilateral good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations were examined, including the prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. There was also an exchange of opinions on a number of international questions of mutual interest.

The sides expressed satisfaction that good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are developing in accordance with the vital interests of the two countries and peoples, and noted that extensive mutual ties are being implemented between them in various spheres, and are yielding tangible, mutually advantageous results.

The results of the meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finnish President M. Koivisto in April 1984 gave new impetus to the deepening and widening of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. That meeting was a continuation of the tradition of personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland, which have a most important influence on the deepening of mutual trust and the development of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

In connection with the fact that the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland is being celebrated this year, the sides noted that that agreement marked the creation of the conditions for a radical turnabout in mutual relations and for the building of relations in the spirit of friendship and trust. This development was enshrined in the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The experience of the 1948 treaty's operation has convincingly proved its historical value and unfading significance for the Soviet and Finnish peoples' mutual relations. The treaty plays an important role in ensuring the security of Finland and the USSR's northwestern borders. It is a permanent important factor for strengthening peace and stablility in northern Europe, meets the aims of security and cooperation on the European Continent, and serves the cause of international detente. The third extension of the 1948 treaty, which took place in 1983 and extends it for the next 20 years, reaffirmed that all its provisions retain their force for the long-term future.

In the conditions of increasing tension in the world, the experience of the fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, which does not depend on changes in the international situation, is graphic confirmation of the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the importance of the consistent implementation of the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

It was again noted on both sides that Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" -- based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and expresses Finland's desire to implement to peace-loving, neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and Finland, which are implemented on a stable, treaty-based foundation. The central place among these ties belongs to the long-term program for developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation through 1995, which the sides intend to extend through the year 2000.

A high level of mutual trade meets the interests and economic needs of both countries and extends the material foundations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Finland. The volume of Soviet-Finnish trade during the period of operation of the agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1981-1985 is expected to be around R25 billion, which is substantially more than was planned in the long-term program for this 5-year period. During the visit, the sides' desire to promote the further development of trade relations between the two countries on the basis of a balanced clearing system was reaffirmed.

During the visit an agreement was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Finland for 1986-1990, envisaging a further growth in mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation. The sides noted that the signing of the agreement more than a year before the start of the new treaty period reflects the trust which characterizes the two countries' relations and the desire to continue to carry out economic cooperation on a stable and long-term basis. An example of this is the broad development of production sharing between Soviet and Finnish organizations and firms in various sectors that is provided for in the new agreement.

The development of production cooperation, in the sides' opinion, will promote the expansion of mutual trade in machine-building output, as well as in other sectors. In this connection, the sides attach great significance to further increasing exports of Soviet machines and equipment to Finland and promoting Finland's traditional exports to the Soviet Union.

The sides believe that in the course of the development of trade exchanges, special attention should be directed to expanding and diversifying the Soviet Union's exports to Finland. They again noted the decisive significance for mutual trade of the energy sources imported by Finland from the Soviet Union, and reaffirmed the continuation of these deliveries in the next decade. Deliveries of Soviet natural gas play an increasing role in Finland's imports of energy sources, and good preconditions for its sales are created by the extension of the gas pipeline network in Finland as a joint project by the two countries.

The joint construction of industrial and other projects on the two countries' territories, which is a promising avenue in economic ties between the USSR and Finland, will continue. The sides discussed possible new cooperation projects, and also declared their readiness to implement joint projects in third countries.

Giving a positive assessment of the activity of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation, the sides expressed confidence that it will continue to play an active role in the coordination of multifaceted, mutually advantageous economic ties between the two countries and in the discovery of new spheres and forms of trade and economic activity.

The great significance was noted of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland, which makes a substantial contribution to the expansion of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly relations, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the satisfaction of the two countries' economic needs. Work will continue, within the framework of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, to improve the forms and methods of scientific and technical ties.

The two sides attach great significance to developing ties and exchanges in the spheres of culture, science, education, tourism, and sport. They will make efforts to extend the existing ties and cooperation between public organizations. In this connection, there was a high assessment of the energetic activity of the "USSR-Finland" and "Finland-Soviet Union" societies. It was noted that in its 40 years of existence, the "Finland-Soviet Union" society has grown into an authoritative mass organization uniting representatives of the broadest strata of the population, carrying out fruitful work to develop friendly Soviet-Finnish relations.

Having examined the situations taking shape in Europe and in the world as a whole, the sides expressed deep concern at the continuing growth in international tension, the further stepping up of the nuclear arms race, the danger of the spread of the arms race to space, the threat of the use of force, and also the open military actions in various parts of the world. The sides are convinced that the use or threat of force must not be seen as ways of settling international problems. All states must display the political will to restore interstate relations to the path of international detente and constructive cooperation. The Soviet Union and Finland believe that even in present international conditions, opportunities for turning away from confrontation and toward a policy of detente and cooperation still exist.

The Soviet side drew attention to the USSR's readiness for dialogue on the cardinal problems of today and for honest, serious talks aimed at finding agreements in strict accordance with the principle of equality and identical security, taking the security interests of all countries and peoples into account -- a readiness reaffirmed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 2 September. The Finnish side regards this statement as an important step in the striving to restore relations between states to the path of international detente and constructive cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Finland consider it an urgent, most important international task to curb the arms race and take purposeful actions in the direction of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Special responsibility for preventing nuclear conflict rests with the states that possess nuclear weapons. In this connection, the Soviet side drew attention to the USSR's proposal that the conduct of such states be subjected to certain norms, which would be made binding. The Finnish side expresses the hope that this large-scale proposal will lead to a lessening of the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

On both sides it was particularly noted that international detente, the consolidation of peace, and the strengthening of international security would be promoted by mutual understanding between the states concerned as regards effective measures in the arms control sphere, including a freeze on nuclear arsenals, a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, the prohibition of chemical weapons, and the adoption of urgent measures to prevent the spread of the arms race into space. The pledge unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important step in the direction of a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The sides again confirmed the need to strengthen the international nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime, and came out in favor of an expression in states' cooperation in the cause of the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union and Finland expressed the resolve to promote the further development of the process whose foundations were laid in Helsinki at the CSCE. They believe that this process has become a permanent, positive factor in the situation in Europe. The consistent implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference is of paramount significance for peace and security in Europe and the strengthening of mutual trust and cooperation between the states which took part in the conference. They advocated that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act be marked in the Finnish capital, Helsinki, in a manner to be agreed upon between all the states which took part in the all-European conference, and at the appropriate level.

The Soviet Union and Finland attached great significance to meetings organized within the framework of the process which started with the all-European conference. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is under way in Stockholm is called upon to implement, by stages, new, effective, concrete actions aimed at developing progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament, with a view to implementing and expressing the duty of states to refrain from the use or threat of force in relations with each other.

The sides again declared their firm desire to actively promote the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in northern Europe and the Baltic region. The paths toward strengthening security in this region lie not through the stepping up of military activity, but through the expansion of multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Both sides stressed the topicality of the proposal put forward by Finland on creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The Soviet side once again declared the USSR's readiness to act as guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, examine the question of certain measures relating to its own adjacent territory, and also discuss with interested parties the question of giving nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea. On the Finnish side, satisfaction was expressed with the constructive nature of the Soviet side's ideas on this question and its readiness to promote the creation of favorable conditions for the implementation of the proposal to create such a zone. The sides believe that this proposal's implementation would have a positive effect on the security of north European countries and a favorable influence on the situation throughout Europe.

Discussing the situation in various parts of the world, the sides advocated the elimination of existing seats of tension and conflicts and the prevention of the formation of new such seats.

In the sides' opinion, there is no problem which could not be resolved through talks. The Soviet Union and Finland attach great significance to efforts to further strengthen the role of the United Nations as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation and to increase its effectiveness on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter -- the unshakable foundation of all its activity.

The Soviet Union and Finland stress the importance of the development of international economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, reaffirming their desire to put into practice all the recommendations and agreements aimed at developing mutually advantageous, fruitful economic cooperation, which are contained in the CSCE Final Act, the concluding document of the 1980 Madrid meeting, and also the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the declaration on establishing a new international economic order, and other relevant UN decisions.

The sides advocate unhampered international scientific and technical cooperation, as well as the elimination of artificial barriers and discrimination in trade relations. They advocate global talks within the UN framework on the most important international economic problems, to enable international economic relations to develop on the basis of fair consideration for the interests of all states.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks held, and noted that they will help to further strengthen the friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland and promote the interests of safeguarding peace and international security.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa conveyed to N.A. Tikhonov an invitation to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

IZVESTIYA on Sorsa Speech

PM010952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa at 25 September Kremlin dinner: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Having expressed his thanks for the words of friendship addressed to Finland and all its representatives present at the dinner, K. Sorsa conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for a successful future from President M. Koivisto of Finland to the Soviet leaders and the entire Soviet people.

The invitation to visit the Soviet Union extended to me as the prime minister of Finland by the Soviet Government, K. Sorsa said, is an expression of the great importance which both sides traditionally attach to personal contacts between the official representatives of our countries. Such meetings, and the talks held during these meetings, strengthen the friendship and mutual relations between our countries.

The present visit provides another opportunity to strengthen our friendship ties with high-ranking representatives of the Soviet state.

The characteristic features of present-day Finnish-Soviet relations are continuity and stability accompanied by vigorous development. Both sides have put a great deal of effort into achieving this.

In Finland, the importance of the personal contribution to the development of Finnish-Soviet relations by Presidents J.K. Paasikivi and U.K. Kekkonen is especially emphasized. Under the leadership of President Mauno Koivisto, we continue to pursue the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line. Evidence of this is the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Coooperation, and Mutual Assistance which was again extended, unchanged, for a further 20-year term during last years' official visit to the Soviet Union by President Koivisto.

This is already the third extension of the term of the treaty. Thus our joint decision determines the development of our mutual relations right up to the next millennium. The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is the basic document of our relations on the stable foundations of which we have built good-neighborliness and mutual trust over the decades, constantly expanding our cooperation in various spheres. The decision adopted in 1948 was historic and farsighted. The 1948 treaty defines, on a permanent basis, all aspects of our mutual relations in accordance with the fundamental interests of both countries and their peoples.

This year, 40 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the armistice agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union. We attach great significance to K.U. Chernenko's address on Finnish and Soviet television devoted to this occasion.

This year there are special grounds for mentioning the important role played in our good-neighborly relations by various public organizations. The "Finland-Soviet Union" society was established immediately in the fall of 1944. Its 40-year history provides a convincing example of fruitful work thanks to which people in Finland are increasingly better informed about the Soviet Union and its impressive achievements in all spheres of life. The society, which is marking its jubilee this year, has received and will continue to receive full support for its activities from the Finnish authorities.

The relations between Finland and the Soviet Union do not depend on transitory fluctuations in the international situation. This circumstance is assuming even greater significance at the current stage of tension in the world. In the conditions prevailing in the world at present, Finnish-Soviet mutual relations serve as an excellent example of the fact that a difference in social systems is by no means an obstacle to good-neighborly friendship and large-scale cooperation -- provided this latter is sincere, based on equality, and takes into consideration the fundamental interests of both sides.

Multifaceted economic cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union is developing favorably. The Soviet Union has been our biggest trade partner for several decades now. Finland, in turn, holds one of the top places among market economy countries trading with the Soviet Union.

Trade between our countries is characterized by its large scale and its long-term basis. Good preconditions for the development of our economic cooperation were created by the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, signed in 1977 and operative in its present form through 1995. Thanks to its long-term nature, our trade with the Soviet Union balances our foreign trade and at the same time smooths out the fluctuations in our entire economy induced by market forces. This has largely contributed to Finland's general economic development.

The Finnish-Soviet Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, set up in 1967, whose task it is to identify, research, and recommend forms of cooperation which will complement and expand goods exchanges, and to prepare proposals for amending and extending the long-term program, is of great importance in defining the prospects of our economic cooperation.

During the current 5-year contract period, which covers 1981-1985, trade between our countries is developing at an exceptionally high rate. Judging by available estimates, it is possible to assume that the target set for the level of trade in the 1980 long-term program will be considerably exceeded. During the current 5-year period, the balanced development of trade has -- up to a point -- been hampered by the unexpectedly high fluctuations in world prices affecting the basic goods in which we are trading. But the clearing accounts are almost balanced now. Thanks to this we will be able to start the next 5-year period from a normal point of departure.

The latest example of the fruitfulness of Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation is the agreement on trade and payments for 1986-1990 signed today. It is already the eighth long-term trade agreement. The new agreement aims at ensuring the best possible balance in the growth of trade. At today's prices the volume of trade could reach R28 billion.

Long-term deliveries of energy sources to Finland, which are envisaged also in the long-term program, will continue to constitute the key element of Finnish imports. Finland, as a country which depends on imports of energy sources, highly appreciates being able to ensure deliveries. This is of vital importance for its energy supply on the basis of stable, long-term contracts from the Soviet Union irrespective of the fluctuations of world trade. We are particularly pleased at the considerable increase in natural gas imports which is becoming perceptible toward the end of the current decade.

A new feature of the next 5-year period as compared with the preceding one is the sides' striving to an ever increasing degree to ensure preconditions for the development of economic cooperation also by means other than those traditionally used in commodity exchange. Most significant among them is production sharing, which will be applied, particularly, to the greater part of our trade in machines and equipment in the coming 5-year period. We rate as particularly positive the opportunities which this provides for considerably increasing our imports from the Soviet Union and the volume of trade in general. At the same time, we must, of course, pay attention also to opportunities to increase traditional exports and imports on a long-term basis.

The implementation of joint projects on the territory of both countries will continue, but will also include some new forms. A contract was signed recently for the construction of a coking battery in the city of Raahe. The expansion of the gas pipeline network, likewise, is the subject of well advanced negotiations. In a certain sense, the joint design work on a nuclear-powered icebreaker falls in the same category. As for the construction of projects on the Soviet Union's territory, the question of the modernization of the pulp factory near Vyborg has already been decided. Feasibility studies are also under way for the construction of a major pulp factory in the Mari ASSR. A promising sphere of cooperation is also the construction of food industry enterprises, for which the corresponding contracts were signed recently.

In 1985, 30 years will have elapsed since the beginning of scientific and technical cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. This cooperation now comprises both fundamental research and the applied sciences and technology, including natural sciences and the humanities. Of late, the center of gravity of our scientific and technical cooperation has been shifting to spheres which have an immediate impact on economic cooperation.

As an example I would like to cite work that is being done within the framework of our commission for scientific and technical cooperation on the utilization of the natural resources of the Soviet Arctic regions.

The international climate is now characterized by tension and lack of trust. Special concern is caused by the fact that the arms race and its most dangerous variety -- the nuclear arms race -- continues unabated. This applies above all to Europe. Already today this continent is completely saturated with weapons, and for this reason, naturally, all the actions of the leading nuclear powers as regards nuclear arms are matters of vital importance for Europe.

In Finland's view, security cannot be strengthened by means of new arms. Only effective measures aimed in particular at the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons can reverse this negative development. We hope that the nuclear powers will reach mutual understanding on this matter. International efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons must be continued.

The question of preventing the arms race from spreading into space is acquiring special importance. Space must be preserved as mankind's common asset intended for peaceful use. Finland also deems it important that mutual international understanding should be reached on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

We attach great importance to the fact that the Soviet Union has, by its initiative, drawn the attention of the international community to these questions of crucial importance for the future of the whole world.

In the present international situation there is every reason to stress that, from the viewpoint of European security, there is, despite everything, a consensus on the importance of keeping the all-European process alive. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is continuing in Stockholm is a substantial part of the all-European process.

Finland is working for the attainment of accords in Stockholm. Together with other neutral and nonaligned countries we have submitted proposals to this effect. We realize that, in order to achieve results, work which takes a long-range view and patience are both necessary.

Our region, the north of Europe, remains stable even in the conditions of mounting international tension. The good relations which exist between Finland and the Soviet Union are a key factor in the consolidation of the stable situation in north Europe. Naturally, we endeavor to contribute actively to the preservation of peaceful conditions in our region in any situation.

Our initiative and vigorous efforts in favor of setting up a nuclear-free zone in north Europe pursue the aim of excluding the north of Europe from the framework of nuclear strategy. I would like to stress again that we attach great importance to the Soviet Union's declaration of readiness to promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe.

The excellent state and bright future prospects of Finnish-Soviet relations stand out even more clearly against the backdrop of the present international situation. In the course of this visit we are doing much important and valuable work for the benefit of our wide-ranging good-neighborly relations. We feel that we are doing it in that same spirit of trust and friendship which is so characteristic for relations between our countries.

K. Sorsa concluded by proposing a toast to the USSR's successes, to relations between the two countries and peoples, and to the health of those present.

PRAVDA on Moscow Departure

PM281505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Off on Tour of Country"]

[Text] On 27 September Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for Irkutsk.

At Vnukovo Airport K. Sorsa was seen off on the tarmac by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

He was also seen off by USSR Ministers M.I. Busygin, I.P. Kazanets, and N.S. Konarev; Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs D.S. Nikoforov and G.N. Farafonov, and other officials.

The farewell party included diplomatic staff from the Finnish Embassy in the USSR and representatives of Moscow working people.

The state flags of Finland and the USSR had been hoisted at the airport, and an honor guard of troops from the Moscow Garrison had been gathered. A band played the two countries' national anthems.

N.A. Tikhonov and K. Sorsa inspected the Soviet troops. The farewell ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard. The Moscow streets and squares on the route followed by the motorcade and its motorcycle escort were decked with the two countries' state flags and placards bearing salutations.

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, are accompanying the Finnish Government head on his trip.

SOVIET-FINNISH PAPER PLANT CONTRACT SIGNED

PM010843 M~~oscow~~ IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Contract Signed"]

[Text] A major contract was signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry 25 September between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association "Prommashimport" and the Finnish "Finstroy" Joint Stock Company for work to be carried out by the Finnish side in 1984-1988 in the planning, construction, expansion, and modernization of the first stage of the Vyborg pulp and paper plant.

When the work is completed, the production of 60,000 metric tons per annum of special types of paper for packaging food products will be organized.

The signing ceremony was attended by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, M.I. Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, and J. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade.

IZVESTIYA ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-FINNISH TIES

PM281031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Denisov: "Finland: Following a Course of Peace and Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] For 4 decades now, Finland has been following a course of friendship, trust, and cooperation with the Soviet Union by consistently implementing the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line." The armistice signed in Moscow on 19 September 1944, which ended Finland's participation in the war against the USSR through its involvement on the side of Hitler's Germany, was an important milestone in the formation of that course.

Ever since Lenin's 31 December 1917 decree recognizing the state independence of the Finnish Republic, the Soviet Union has sought peace and mutual understanding with its northwest neighbor, but only since the fall of 1944 has there been a marked change for the better in relations between our countries and preconditions created for genuine good-neighborliness.

The armistice confirmed the consistency of the Soviet Union's friendly line regarding Finland, whose foundation was laid by V.I. Lenin. In contrast to the other countries that fought on Germany's side, a regime of occupation was not established in Finland. The Soviet Union also saw fit not to take advantage of its victor's rights on the issue of compensation for the damage it sustained as a result of Finnish military actions and suggested the humane principle of partial compensation.

The chief aim of the political, military, economic, and territorial provisions of the armistice was to prevent Finland from reverting to its former activities of involvement in anti-Soviet setups and to establish conditions for the formation of a new foreign policy. "The main, determining element of Finland's foreign policy," J.K. Paasikivi said, "is our country's attitude to its great eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union."

Of special significance for the formation of a new foreign policy course were the provisions erecting a barrier to the forces of militarism and reaction and obliging Finland to immediately disband all political, military, paramilitary and other organizations conducting propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union and not to allow such organizations to exist in the future. Conditions were established for the democratization of the country's life and for active participation by progressive and patriotic forces in the formation of foreign and domestic policy.

The bitter experience of the wars against the USSR and the defeat of the ruling circles' war policy helped the Finnish people to recognize the correctness of the assessments made by the Finnish Communist Party (SKP) and to put their trust in the prospects of the course toward friendship with the Soviet Union for which the SKP had been consistently calling. Not surprisingly, the Communist Party, which had come out of hiding after the signing of the armistice, soon became an influential factor in political life, a force with the backing of the broad masses. One important event in October 1944 was the creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society, which rapidly acquired supporters in various political parties and became a strong mass organization.

While paying tribute to such outstanding figures as J.K. Passikivi and U.K. Kekkonen, whose names became, as it were, symbols of the country's new foreign policy, it should be stressed that it was the democratic and progressive forces' support for this policy and their resolute struggle for it which put Finland on the path of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and made a decisive contribution to the formation of the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line."

In subsequent decades, support for the foreign policy course among the democratic forces and the broad masses of the people has always been and still is a decisive factor guaranteeing its strengthening and immutability.

The Soviet Union and Finland have covered an immense amount of ground since the fall of 1944. The turning point in Soviet-Finnish relations marked by the signing of the armistice was firmly consolidated by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance which was, as U.K. Kekkonen said, a durable charter of good-neighborliness between the two countries and a basic document of Finland's foreign policy.

The consistency of the course toward friendship and the high level of political cooperation between the USSR and Finland were confirmed in June 1983 by a new, third extension of the 1984 treaty right up to the start of the next millennium. The meeting in April between President M. Koivisto and K.U. Chernenko imparted new impetus to Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness. The head of the Soviet state stressed that the USSR leadership will continue to pay special attention to questions of strengthening relations with friendly Finland.

The fruits of Soviet-Finnish friendship are quite apparent today in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation. For some years now trade has been at the 5-billion level [currency not stated] and the joint construction of dozens of large facilities in both countries is continuing or is planned.

The feelings of sincere friendship, lasting trust, and mutual respect linking the Soviet and Finnish peoples and the participation of the broadest strata of the population of both countries in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Finnish relations are also, of course, very important and invaluable achievements. Our countries see constant concern for strengthening friendship and trust as one of the chief lessons of the past and a very important prerequisite for the successful development of good-neighborliness in the future.

With the passage of time, the objective needs of international life and of Finland itself have substantially widened the framework of the very concept of the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" and added new elements to it. But this has not signified a change in the priorities which formed the basis of the country's postwar foreign policy course -- above all the line toward lasting friendship, trust and cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Mauno Koivisto, who replaced U.K. Kekkonen as Finnish president in 1982, stressed: "During my presidency, Finland will steadfastly continue to follow the path determined by my esteemed predecessors U.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen." The initial years of M. Koivisto's presidency have confirmed the continuity of the country's foreign policy course which has taken shape in the decades since the war.

Friendship with and trust of the USSR have been and still are the main content of Finland's foreign policy line and the main concern of its state leadership and people. At the same time, the modern "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" means maintaining and developing cooperation with all peace-loving states, active participation in the activity of the United Nations and other international organizations, and constructive action in favor of strengthening peace, detente, and ending the arms race. Finland has made a significant and universally acknowledged contribution to the solution of many major all-European problems, to the success of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to the molding of the "spirit of Helsinki," and it is vigorously helping to preserve peace and detente on our continent.

Over the period of 40 years, Soviet-Finnish relations and "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" have taken shape as a policy which is not dependent on fluctuations in the international situation.

The experience of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness graphically demonstrated its indisputable advantages back in the cold war years. In the period of detente it was a reliable guide to the elaboration and establishment of the principles of relations between states enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference.

Today as well, in conditions where the international situation has deteriorated, Soviet-Finnish relations and the experience of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the leading socialist power, the USSR, and a small capitalist country, Finland, demonstrate most convincingly that the policy of peaceful coexistence and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act can and must be implemented.

It can confidently be said that the forward development of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness, whose formation began in September 1944, will reach new horizons and provide many more valuable examples of fruitful international cooperation. The consistent continuation of the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," the course toward friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the active promotion of peace, detente, and disarmament accords with the Finnish people's long-term interests, strengthens Finland's international positions, and is contributing to the strengthening of world peace.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES FINNISH SPD DELEGATION

LD012257 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, received in Moscow today, Diet Deputy Pirkko Tyolajarvi, leader of a Finnish Social Democratic Party [SPD] delegation. During their discussion, the delegation members were briefed on the work of the Supreme Soviet. The two sides exchanged views on topical questions concerning European security, disarmament, and cooperation. The sides stressed that the public is of increasing importance in preventing nuclear war and strengthening world peace.

GROMYKO'S COLLECTED WORKS PUBLISHED IN COLOGNE

LD272252 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 27 TASS -- The Cologne-based publishing house Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag has put out in the German language a collection of statements, speeches and articles by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The title of the book is "To Safeguard Peace on Earth". The management of the publishing house introduced the book to journalists and the members of the public at a press conference in Bonn today.

Addressing West German readers, Andrey Gromyko writes that the Soviet Union always paid and pays much attention to its relations with West Germany. One should think, he notes, that in West Germany, too, the importance of maintaining normal, mutually beneficial ties with the USSR should be obvious.

Of course, Andrey Gromyko writes, there are issues of no small importance on which our positions differ substantially. But despite all this, a common language can and must be found. This is a demand arising from the vital interests of our nations and peoples. This is an imperative demand of the present international situation.

The situation in Europe and the world as a whole acquired a complicated and tense character in the past years, the book says. The root cause of that is the militarist course steered by definite quarters which shape the policy of certain NATO countries and, above all, the U.S.A. This course is aimed at generating international tensions, intensifying the arms race and attaining military superiority -- the position from which they would want to impose their will on other nations and peoples. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries constitutes a special threat to the Europeans, and not to them alone.

It is not the security of Europe which grows with the stationing of those missiles there. It is the real threat that the U.S.A. may bring a catastrophe on the peoples of the European Continent.

The Soviet Union has no vile intentions either against West Germany or any other NATO country, Andrey Gromyko emphasises. We believe that their peoples, just as our people, want no nuclear catastrophe. And everything should be done so as to prevent it from breaking out, and to ensure that the threat of this holocaust is eliminated.

Paul Neuhoefer, director of the Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag publishing house, spoke at the press conference. He stressed the timeliness of the book by Andrey Gromyko and its importance for informing West German citizens with the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

BEZYMENSKIY BOOKS COMPARE NAZI ERA WITH TODAY

PM260801 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 August in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Secrets of Nazi Safes" a 1,000-word review by Colonel A. Markov, retired, of two books by Lev Bezymenskiy entitled "Solved Riddles of the Third Reich, 1933-1941" ("Razgadannye Zagadki Tretyego Reykha, 1933-1941," Novosti publishing house, 1984, 368 pages, 85 kopeks) and "Solved Riddles of the Third Reich, 1941-1945" ("Razgadannye Zagadki Tretyego Reykha, 1941-1945," Novosti publishing house, 1984, 400 pages, 90 kopeks), the former being a slightly expanded version of the one originally published in 1980.

On the basis of various documentary evidence, Bezymenskiy reveals "several interesting and little-known facts about these periods," particularly the close relationship between nazism and German industrial and financial capital, the top secret plan for the liquidation and Germanification of the Soviet Union, and the secret talks on an anticommunist pact between the Americans and the Nazi leadership in 1943 and 1945.

The book's chief importance, however, is conveyed in Bezymenskiy's subtitle "The Book Is Not Just About the Past", for he uses the book to expose the "falsifications of bourgeois historians who try to hide the facts about nazism from the present generation" and who say that nazism ended with the end of World War II. He warns of the dangers of imperialism today, which though different in some ways still has much in common with the fascism of the Nazi era, including the "crusade" against communism, and he concludes that we must be "vigilant against the forces of reaction."

ADDITIONAL SOVIET GAS DELIVERIES TO FRG BEGIN

LD011813 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to the FRG within the framework of the "gas-for-pipes" large-scale long-term project were started today.

The Soviet "Soyuzgazeksport" and the West German concern "Ruhrgas" were the pioneers of this project, which became known as the "deal of the century", a TASS correspondent was told by the director general of "Soyuzgazeksport" Yuriy Baranovskiy. The additional deliveries of west Siberian gas to the FRG, that are provided for by the agreement, will steadily grow and reach 10.5 billion cubic meters a year. Besides, under earlier concluded agreements "Ruhrgas" is already getting from the USSR more than 11 billion cubic metres of natural gas a year.

During the past decade the successful development of Soviet-West German cooperation in the field of energy has made "Soyuzgazeksport" the leading exporter of natural gas in the world and "Ruhrgas" the biggest importer of this energy carrier. Soviet gas deliveries play an important role in satisfying the requirements of the West German economy. Their share in West Germany's gas supply has reached 20 per cent. "Soyuzgazeksport" has earned the reputation of a reliable business partner that invariably strictly observes its contract obligations.

The deliveries of Soviet gas to the FRG impart an important impulse to the entire bilateral trade, Yuriy Baranovskiy noted. They allow West German firms to increase the export of their output to the USSR and to retain their positions of major business partners of Soviet foreign trade organisations.

SHIROKOV SCORES BRUTAL PEACE GROUP DISPERSEMENT

LD281208 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The FRG authorities brutally dispersed a peaceful antiwar manifestation in Hildesheim. Reinforced details of police were used against the manifestators. Police used rough force against them. According to reports of news agencies, more than 130 supporters of the anti-war movement were arrested.

A dangerous incident took place in the Alspeld settlement, a column of Belgian tanks, which took part in NATO exercises, being held in that area, were moved against inhabitants of the tent "peace camp". But, as good luck would have it, nobody was hurt.

What is the cause of such unbridled brutality on the part of the authorities towards participants in anti-war demonstrations? West German peace fighters, actively defending vital interests of their country and using peaceful means in that, put forward absolutely reasonable demands. They come out against militarization of the FRG and against NATO's exercises on its territory, in the course of which aggressive military doctrines of the Pentagon are being practically checked, they demand an end to deployment of the American first-strike nuclear missile weapons and withdrawal of "Pershing-2" missiles which were already deployed in the FRG, that is against their country's being turned into an American nuclear test range.

One seemingly should look for explanation in the fact that the leaders of NATO member-countries, particularly those West European members of that aggressive bloc on the territory of which American first-strike nuclear missiles are already being deployed or planned to be deployed, scared by the broad proportions of the anti-war movement, use all methods and means to smash mass movements of peace fighters which stand in the way of realization of their militaristic plans.

The British Conservative authorities, for instance, pounce every new repressions against women inhabitants of the tent "peace camp" in Greenham Common located near the U.S. nuclear missile base.

A demonstration was held there. Its participants demanded immediate withdrawal of the American nuclear missiles from the territory of the country. Reinforced details of "limbs of the law" were used to disperse the demonstration. 44 demonstrators were put behind prison bars as a result of police arbitrary rule.

Acting in this way, the Tories come out against the will of the majority of residents of the British Isles. The results of the public opinion poll, which was held for British Television by the Harris Research Service show that 52 per cent of the Britons who were polled are against deployment of American first-strike missiles in the country, while 66 per cent insist on immediate termination of deployment of "cruise death" that began on British soil. More than 80 per cent of the Belgians are against cruise missiles on their soil. The anti-missile movement in the Netherlands, Italy, other West European countries is mounting.

The most different social groups and strata of the population, irrespective of their political beliefs, religion, different approach to other problems, are uniting in the struggle for preservation of peace. This movement is gaining momentum. It is not to be stopped by any repressions, since this is the struggle for ensuring the primary human right -- the right to live.

COMPARISON OF GROWING OPPOSITION TO MISSILES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 September in its Second Edition carries a report on page 1 by Vladimir Katin entitled "International Review": "Missiles or Security?" It has been compared with the First Edition publication of the same item which was published in the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page G 1, and reveals the following variations:

At the end of the first paragraph SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Second Edition adds: "All these questions are particularly topical in connection with the 39th UN General Assembly session, which has opened in New York."

In paragraph two, line four, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Second Edition substitutes "limiting nuclear arms" for "nuclear disarmament"

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Second Edition omits the last sentence in paragraph seven.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV MEETING BRITISH CP GROUP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page G 1 of the 28 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA adds the following sentence to the end of the first paragraph: A.P. Lushchikov, assistant to the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

PRAVDA adds the following to the end of paragraph five: Britian's Communists are taking the most active part in the mass antiwar movement. The Communist Party of Great Britain struggles resolutely against the offensive launched by monopoly capital and the government against working people's economic and social rights and gains, and against anti-trade-union legislation, cutbacks in social programs, and a policy leading to an even greater increase in unemployment.

SOVIET-IRISH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM260833 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 17 Sep) p 19

[TASS report: "USSR-Ireland: Business Contacts"]

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow 11-13 September between the delegations of the Soviet-Irish mixed commission on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. The state of and prospects for trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed, as well as certain other questions.

At the same time, a delegation of representatives of Irish business circles was in Moscow, where it had meetings at ministries, departments, and foreign trade associations. Seminars were organized for Soviet specialists.

PRAVDA CARRIES MITTERRAND MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO

PM011335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I am very touched by the message which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent to me and the French people on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Paris. I express deep gratitude to you on my own account and on behalf of my compatriots.

The friendship which binds the Soviet and French peoples was strengthened during World War II in the joint struggle against the forces of oppression. I had the opportunity to emphasize this during my official visit to the USSR last June.

This special link which exists between our two peoples retains its vitality, and it is my wish that it may serve to strengthen Franco-Soviet dialogue and cooperation.

Francois Mitterrand

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM261214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Among the Fraternal Parties": "French Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Paris, 20 Sep — A routine plenum of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, which examined questions of the domestic political situation, the party's future activity, and preparations for the 25th PCF Congress, has ended work here. The plenum participants heard and approved the PCF Politburo report delivered by party Secretary General G. Marchais.

The formation of a new government in France in July this year and the PCF's decision not to take part in it, he stated, created a new situation in the country which requires a definition of the party's tasks in the present stage. Analyzing the past 3 years, during which Communists formed part of the government, G. Marchais noted that considerable gains were made during that period including a reduction in the working week and in the pensionable age. Since summer 1982, however, there have been changes in government policy which resulted in the "rigid austerity program."

Under these conditions, the country's economic and social situation has deteriorated. Since the fall of 1983 there has been a renewed increase in unemployment which in June this year totaled 2.3 million. Production has fallen sharply in such important economic sectors as ferrous metallurgy, shipbuilding, and the coal and chemical industries. Working people's purchasing power has also been reduced.

During this time, the French Communists' leader continued, the PCF has repeatedly called the attention of the government and the public to the measures which have been exacerbating the country's social and economic situation. As soon as it was established that neither our proposals nor the people's demands were being taken into account, we decided to leave the government, since its current policy offers no prospects of improving the prevailing situation. G. Marchais called the attempts to pin the responsibility for the grave consequences of such a policy on the Communists completely groundless, since the PCF had only four posts in the government. The PCF leader recalled, in this connection, that the majority in the National Assembly belongs to the Socialist Party and that the president and the government were in a position to keep their election pledges.

With regard to the 2 months since the formation of the new government, G. Marchais stressed Premier L. Fabius' desire to continue the "rigid austerity" course. "No one should be fooled," the speaker said, "and we say this with the utmost seriousness: The 'rigid austerity' policy is no chance event but a tunnel with no visible way out."

G. Marchais pointed out that at present the PCF bears no responsibility for the government of the country but will support all positive measures in parliament and refuse to support those steps contrary to working people's interests. Under these conditions, the PCF's aim is to achieve a "new popular unification of the majority." He also noted the struggle against unemployment, the defense of purchasing power, the improvement of housing conditions, the increasing of citizens' personal security, and the broadening of democracy among the paramount tasks.

We must also pay attention to the problem of defending peace, G. Marchais said. We will do everything possible to ensure the success of the initiatives which will be crowned in France by the World Week of Action for Disarmament, to be held in accordance with the UN initiative. In particular, we shall be appealing to all Communists and all party organizations to make their contribution to ensuring that the national initiative of the "Appeal of 100" public organization -- a peace march in Paris on 28 October -- develops into a powerful expression of our people's striving for peace.

The PCF secretary general expressed great appreciation for the socialist countries' positive experience and pointed out that, despite imperialist circles' increased aggressiveness, French Communists still believe that the correlation of forces in the world remains in favor of the forces of peace and progress.

The report subsequently set out the main principles which are to form the basis of the preparatory document for the party congress planned for February 1985. The plenum elected a commission to draw up a draft congress document.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALIAN CP FEST

PM261219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU and PRAVDA delegation headed by B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, returned to Moscow from Rome on 19 September. It had been taking part in the festival of the newspaper L'UNITA at the Italian Communist Party Central Committee's invitation.

EEC MINISTERS MEETING WILL FACE BUDGET PROBLEMS

LD292230 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels September 29 TASS -- Problems of the budget of the European Economic Community and the question of the expansion of the EEC membership will be the major items on the agenda of the EEC session of the Council of Ministers at the level of foreign, finance and agriculture ministers due to open next week. This has been announced by a spokesman for the EEC headquarters here today. The ministers who will gather in the Belgian capital will address themselves to one common problem, namely, ways to get out of the crisis situation in which that closed economic grouping has now found itself.

The problem of the EEC budget threatens to escalate to a financial crisis. The member countries have long been trying in vain to achieve unity on ways to remove huge budget deficits. It is pointed out here that if urgent measures are not taken in the immediate future, in October the till of the "ten" will be empty. Even today it is short of several billion European currency units (ECU) in which payments between the member countries of the community are settled. The main "culprit" blamed for the lack of unity is Britain, which believes that the Common Market spends too much on agriculture. But according to the commission of the European communities, even more money will have to be spent for the purpose next year so as to help farmers in the member countries to overcome the crisis.

The question of accepting Spain and Portugal to the community also causes many disputes among the member countries. Some of them openly voice the fear that Spanish commodities would be highly competitive on the EEC markets. Those differences have already thwarted the initial schedule for the completion of the talks on this question, which were expected to end on September 30.

USSR TRADE UNION GROUP COMPLETES EUROPEAN TOUR

LD011542 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Odessa October 1 TASS -- The Soviet passenger liner ARMENIA has successfully completed a peace cruise around Europe on board the liner the delegation of the trade unions of the USSR visited France at the invitation of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT), as well as Spain, Portugal, and Greece at the invitation of the trade union centres of those countries. Today the ship of peace and friendship which set out on the cruise from the Soviet Baltic port of Riga on September 4 moored at the quay of Odessa, a port city on the Black Sea coast. Odessa is twinned with Marseilles.

"The USSR's consistent peaceful course finds increasing understanding and support with the peoples of Western Europe -- such is our main impression of the numerous meetings abroad," said Kazimeras Mackyavichus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) who headed the delegation. "The French, Spanish, Portuguese and Greek people received with satisfaction the peace message which our delegation conveyed to them on behalf of 70 million Soviet working people, all those who took part in the activities of September 1 -- the day of trade union action for peace."

"We shall not forget," the AUCCTU secretary pointed out, "the handshakes of the dockers of Le Havre, the twinned city of Leningrad. On their behalf the mayor of that port city, Andre Duromea, stated the fidelity of the French working class to the principles of proletarian internationalism and friendship with the Soviet Union.

"We remember the meeting in Chateaubriant where Guilbert Corvatte on behalf of the former inmates of former concentration camps urged his compatriots to strengthen friendship with the Soviet people who had made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and are nowadays in the vanguard of the peace forces."

"Alfredo Clemente, member of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Commissions of Catalonia, told us in Barcelona about the importance of the mission of the ship of peace and friendship for the consolidation of the anti-war movement in the continent and for the development of closer contacts between the working people of Spain and the USSR. He said that the workers' commissions press for the country's withdrawal from NATO and struggle for the elimination of U.S. military bases in Spanish territory.

"Representatives of the working class of Portugal at a meeting which took place during our visit to the ship-repairing enterprise 'Lisnave' in the industrial belt of Lisbon also stated their support for the peaceful policy of the USSR.

"The seamen and dockers of the Greek port of Piraeus greeted us with slogans "No to war (exclamation) Yes to friendship and detente (exclamation)'.

"After the cruise of peace and friendship around Europe the passengers of our ship returned home with the sense of the fulfilled civic duty", Mackyavichus said. "This cruise has strengthened and broadened the long-standing contacts of Soviet trade unions with the CGT as well as with the trade union centres of Spain, Portugal, and Greece. We are wholeheartedly grateful to all of them for the hospitality. The meetings with the class brothers have helped us to get to know one another better and have strengthened working-class solidarity. They will contribute to rallying the ranks of the working people and will make it possible to use more fully the resources of the international trade-union and working-class movement in the struggle for mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples in the name of peace," the AUCCTU secretary emphasized.

PONOMAREV WELCOMES PDRY CHAIRMAN IN USSR

LD012107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in the Soviet Union today on a short visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

He was met at the airport by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 1 October notes that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani "was met at Vnukovo airport by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD011830 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev today received the ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party Abdelmajid Allahoum. In the course of their friendly conversation they dwelt on some questions of Soviet-Algerian relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party.

JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS WRAP UP VISIT

PM011429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Official Announcements" rubric: "Visit to the Soviet Union by a Delegation of the National Assembly of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by Ahmad Mahmud al-Tarawinah, member of the Senate of the National Assembly, was in the Soviet Union 18-25 September on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation included senate member A.H. 'Awdah, members of the House of Representatives Shaykh A.B. Jammu, A. Abu al-'Izz, and H.A. Fayyad, and the National Assembly's deputy secretary general, M.A. (Ziyab).

The Jordanian parliamentarians were received by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and met and talked to the chairmen of the chambers and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Jordanian parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Soviet state's new large-scale measures aimed at strengthening peace, easing international tension, and developing cooperation on a just and mutually advantageous basis.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and Jordanian parliamentarians expressed deep concern in connection with the exacerbation of the international situation and resolutely favored a consistent buildup in the efforts of all peace-loving forces with the aim of strengthening peace and international security and averting the theat of nuclear war. In this context, the delegation of the Jordanian National Assembly highly rated the USSR's consistent foreign policy course aimed at strengthening world peace and security.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and Jordan paid special attention to the situation in the Near East in connection with Israel's continued aggression against Arab countries. It was emphasized that Israel's increased aggressiveness was a direct consequence of the "strategic cooperation" agreement concluded between Israel and the United States. At the same time, the development of events in the Near East has completely confirmed the hopelessness of the policy of separate deals.

The Soviet and Jordanian parliamentarians declared that the only way to solve the complex Near East problems, including the key issue: the Palestinian question, is a comprehensive Near East settlement with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. The appropriate mechanism for such a settlement could be an international conference on the Near East. In this context, the Jordanian parliamentarians highly rated the Soviet Union's 29 July proposals for a Near East settlement, which were backed by Jordan and other Arab countries.

The Jordanian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

In addition to Moscow, the Jordanian guests visited Leningrad and Tajik SSR, where they acquainted themselves with the work of organs of state power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed historical and cultural monuments.

The sides agreed on the further expansion of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Jordanian National Assembly in various spheres.

PRAVDA REPORTS RYBAKOV, AL-AHMAR MEETING IN SYRIA

PM011439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.M. Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Pskov CPSU Obkom, met with A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international position and situation in the Near East, the development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, and ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

On the Syrian side, it was stressed that Syria's course of steady, all-around development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is of a principled, unchanging nature and is oriented toward the long term. A high assessment was made of Soviet aid and assistance in strengthening Syria's national independence and the support granted by the USSR to the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against plans to establish American domination in the Near East.

The Ba'th Party deputy general secretary stressed the great significance of the two countries' collaboration in wrecking the plots of imperialism and reaction in the Near East and in the international arena in general.

He declared Syria's support of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the strengthening interparty and interstate ties between the Soviet Union and Syria.

The CPSU delegation returned home on 28 September.

SYRIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES USSR-SAR TIES, LEBANON

PM011021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Selfless Support"]

[Text] Beirut, 24 Sep -- A high assessment of Soviet-Syrian relations has been made by Syrian Minister of Information Y. Rajjuh. These relations, he stated in an interview to the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING, are of a long-term nature, and the long-standing friendship between the USSR and Syrian has a favorable influence on their development. Y. Rajjuh noted that the strengthening of bilateral ties is also promoted by the selfless support for Syria from the Soviet Union on issues that are vitally important to Syria. Soviet-Syrian friendship, he said, is based on mutual respect and commonality of positions on questions of the struggle against imperialism and for the liberation of the peoples.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, the minister noted that Syria supports any efforts aimed at restoring that country's territorial integrity, freeing it from Israeli occupation, and strengthening its unity and independence.

AL-NASIR COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES OBSERVED

PM011325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "In Al-Nasir's Memory"]

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep -- Events have been held in Egypt to mark the 14th anniversary of the death of the republic's president, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, an outstanding politician and statesman of the Arab east. A wreath-laying ceremony was held at his tomb, with eminent political and public figures taking part. Egyptian President H. Mubarak laid a wreath.

Addressing the nation on radio and television, H. Mubarak stressed that Al-Nasir's name is inextricably linked with the gains of the July 1952 revolution that opened a new era in Egypt's life and set the country on the path of independent development. The revolution, he said, changed the course of history in the region and gave a powerful impetus to other nations' national liberation movements.

A mass meeting has also been held here to mark the memorable date.

SENEGALESE PARTY CONVENES FIRST CONGRESS

CPSU Sends Greetings

LD271117 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the delegates to the first congress of the Party of Independence and Labour of Senegal (P.I.T.S.) the message points out that "through its selfless struggle for the interests of masses of people, for the gaining and strengthening of the country's independence and for its development along the lines of national and social progress, against colonialism, racism and apartheid, the Party of Independence and Labour of Senegal has won a well-deserved respect of the working people and of all Senegalese patriots."

The message of greetings further stresses that "your party's efforts in exposing the United States' and NATO countries' aggressive designs and their attempts at subordinating African states to their diktat acquire great importance on the conditions when the international situation has become aggravated as a result of the 'crusade' policy which is being pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, and first of all by those of U.S. one, against the force of socialism and national liberation."

Congress Opens

PM011438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Opens"]

[Text] Dakar, 29 Sep -- The first congress of the Independence and Labor Party (PIT) of Senegal opened here yesterday. Taking part in the forum are 835 delegates from all regions of the country.

The congress' decisions, Seydou Cissokho, secretary general of the PIT, stressed at its opening, are called upon to play an important part in strengthening the party's ranks and extending its influence among the masses. We are proud, he noted, to be an integral part of the international communist and workers movement -- the most influential movement of our era.

The PIT Central Committee report was delivered to the delegates by Amath Dansokho, deputy secretary general of the PIT. He summed up the results of the party's activity in the 3 years since its founding congress, noting its contribution to the struggle for the interests of the people's masses and for national and social progress.

In the section devoted to the international situation, the speaker particularly stressed the decisive role of the USSR and the other socialist community countries in preserving and strengthening world peace and in the struggle against the aggressive policy of international imperialism headed by the United States. He declared the PIT's full support for the proposals by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at preventing thermonuclear war, creating an atmosphere of trust, and strengthening international cooperation.

Present at the congress are delegations from a number of communist and workers parties, among them the CPSU's representatives, M.P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's journal AGITATOR, and Ye.N. Korendyssov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR, BRAZIL EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM281530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President J.B. de Oliveira Figueiredo of the Federative Republic of Brazil a telegram of congratulations wishing him and the friendly Brazilian people prosperity and success on the occasion of the country's national day, the 162d anniversary of the proclamation of independence. In a reply telegram addressed to K.U. Chernenko, the Brazilian president expressed profound gratitude for the message of congratulations.

The telegrams express both sides' desire to further develop cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

U.S. RESPONSE TO NICARAGUAN PEACE MOVE CONDEMNED

PM011119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Answering Good With Evil"]

[Text] Scarcely a day passes without Washington issuing pretentious claims that "in Central America, the United States is aiding the diplomatic process with a view to restoring peace and security in the region." However, not a day passes without the world receiving ever newer confirmation of the falseness of these statements. Here is one further confirmation.

The Nicaraguan Government recently announced that it had decided to sign the revised draft of the so-called "act of the Contadora group" containing proposals for Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama on a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in the region. At the same time, it stated with full justification that the agreement will only be effective if the U.S. Government makes the corresponding official actions.

The world has received graphic new evidence of how deeply committed that Nicaraguan Government is to the cause of a political settlement in the region and how precisely its words on seeking peace accord with its practical deeds. The slanderous stories produced by Washington, which is trying by every means to present Managua as the opponent of a political settlement in the Caribbean, have crumbled into dust.

Naturally, the peace-loving, constructive position of the Nicaraguan Government, which is seeking to rid the region's peoples of the threat of military calamities, has met with the understanding and support of other Latin American countries, in particular their representatives at the UN General Assembly's 39th Session.

What was Washington's reaction to Nicaragua's new peace initiative? The phony phrases about support for "the diplomatic process with a view to restoring peace and security in the region" were immediately jettisoned, and threats rained down on Managua. In practicular, Spain's EFE agency has reported that "the Washington administration has attacked the Sandinists in connection with the fact that they have consented to the peace plan of the 'Contadora group'." A U.S. State Department spokesman preferred "not to specify the elements of the plan to which the United States objects."

Even so, it is clear what exactly it is that "does not suit" Washington in the Nicaraguan Government's stance. The U.S. military needs to preserve an atmosphere of military and political confrontation in the region at any price in order to be able to unleash aggression against Nicaragua at any time.

"Some hard-line circles in the U.S. Administration," EFE again reports, "are trying to find ways of further pressuring Nicaragua."

Those circles who need to thwart the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States at any price are obviously gaining the upper hand in the United States. Washington's direct attempt to thwart a political settlement in Central America on the basis of the "Contadora plan" is one further graphic indication of the true thrust of its real designs.

USSR-NICARAGUA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED

PM281317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Society Founded"]

[Text] The founding meeting of the "USSR-Nicaragua" Friendship Society was held in Moscow on 25 September.

The speakers noted that the society's creation is evidence of the actively developing fraternal ties between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua and the Soviet people's desire to further strengthen friendship and international solidarity with the struggle of the revolutionary Nicaraguan people to build a new society.

The participants in the meeting adopted the society's rules and elected the central board. V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, was elected president of the new society.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST YOUTH ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PY272332 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 23 Sep 84

["Text" of communique issued by the Chilean Communist Youth on the results of a "clandestine" meeting of its Central Committee in Chile -- Time and place not given]

[Text] We hereby inform the workers, the people, and the Chilean youth in particular, that in accordance with the provisions of its charter, the Communist Youth Central Committee has held a plenary session in the interior of the country.

All the members of the Central Committee and a small group of guests from other parties attended the meeting. The membership of this body has been reshuffled and new members have been added. New party members were also admitted.

In the course of a broad and frank debate, characteristic of our democratic essence, the Central Committee approved the main report entitled: "The People Will Win Through Struggle and Unity" and a secondary report on the activities of the Communist Youth and the work and political actions of the executive board.

Our debate was held within the framework of the resolutions issued recently at the historical national conference of our beloved party, especially those resolutions that call upon us to strengthen our youth in terms of organization, ideology, and politics and to tighten bonds with the Chilean youth in general, firmly leading their struggle by fully implementing the policy of popular uprising.

With these objectives in mind, we Communist Youths hope to strengthen our role as leaders of the Chilean youth in the decisive battles that the fatherland is currently waging and those ahead of it, and we are prepared to risk everything in this endeavor.

The youth want Pinochet and his regime to end. The plenary session of the Central Committee emphasized the following: The crisis has spread to all levels of the nation and its tendency is to worsen each day. The people have been confronting the dictatorship in different ways according to the prevailing circumstances and their possibilities. The great days of national protest evidence the high level of the masses' combat readiness. Only the people with their overwhelming power can overthrow the regime by fully dedicating themselves to the struggle and obtaining the support of all democratic sectors.

Current conditions are favorable for shifting into a higher battle gear. The unpopular and antipatriotic nature of the regime has had an especially violent effect on the youth, who have had even their least aspirations shattered. That is why the youth are actively participating to change the current status quo. Several generations of youths know what it means to live under a fascist regime. The Communist Youth feels that in view of the dramatic circumstances the country must experience, lukewarm attitudes will only prolong the suffering of the people. At this point, courage and decisiveness are needed to end Pinochet and his regime.

We are living under a fascist regime that uses force to maintain power, and thus we must use force to topple it.

It was established at the plenary session that mass struggle is increasing and the youth have made an important contribution. In this growing struggle of the people, the youth movement has been an active participant. Thousands of youths are fighting in the trenches of the people's struggle, contributing their joyful fighting spirit and daring to the quest for freedom.

The Communist leaders speak to the masses on our behalf and they are recognized and respected by these masses. Many are active in sectors of great importance to the nation, such as copper, coal, the Mapuche Indians, university centers, artists' associations, schoolchildren's workshops, high school students, and shantytowns.

The plenary session outlined the tasks that must be carried out on the various battlefronts, all aimed at bringing about a nationwide strike, which is currently the main target. All sectors of youth have their share of work to do. The labor sector must struggle for decent salaries, against the labor plan, for productive employment and, in sum, for the implementation of the 21 proposals of the National Workers Command, goals that set forth the main aspirations of the working class and the people and bring together young workers.

Within the labor movement, our organization will be a center where the economically active sectors of each area will meet, the youths of each community will organize, and joint action will be coordinated. This joint action will include stoppages in sectors and zones, adoption of defensive measures, and development of the different types of struggle waged by the people, all of which will lead to the attainment of democratic goals.

Our organization will also be a meeting place for the youth associations who have struggled, by the people's side, for their essential rights in increasingly intense confrontations.

The plenary session attached particular importance to the struggle waged by secondary and university students. Our immediate objectives in the university student sector are to end the system of government-appointed rectors, resort to all means to hinder their action, and lay the groundwork for a transition university.

The plenary session made a point of recognizing the struggle by the Mapuche youths. Following the example of the historical struggle waged by their forebears, the Mapuche youths have shown that the indomitable spirit of Lautaro lives in their hearts. We feel compelled to support the demands of the Mapuche youths. One of the 21 demands posed by the National Workers Command deals with the immediate return of Mapuche lands to these fellow countrymen, so that the Mapuche community may own its land, in keeping with its tradition and future.

The Communist Youth also believes that it is essential to promote a broad cultural campaign in defense of our heritage by sponsoring youth activities everywhere. We are determined to promote and support various activities and interpret the feelings of the majority, so that the youths may gain the people's wholehearted support.

The plenary session reaffirmed its decision to continue making efforts, jointly with other sectors, to create a single youth movement that would channel their struggle for freedom. This struggle must be based on what has thus far been achieved through joint action.

The Communist Youth believes that much more progress can be made if patriotic youths unite in a single front. There are two alternatives: democracy or fascism. The solution to this dichotomy may be attained on the basis of our coincidences, which will emerge from our joint struggle and from the practical results achieved by each sector with its own position.

Ousting Pinochet and establishing a provisional government and constituent assembly, in addition to the need for greater unity, are the main subjects under discussion by the Communist Youth. This is the case with the Young Command for Democratic Recovery, the Youth Meetings for Agreement, and the CODEJU [National Commission for Children's Rights]. These organizations advocate the defense of youths' rights and have received the support of Christians, laymen, and Marxists. In this manner they have shown that the unity of various sectors aiming at common objectives is possible. Our people are enduring great suffering, and therefore the struggle must be great. Unity is now an imperative.

For the Communist Youth, the Popular Democratic Youth Movement is a strategic alliance of the youth forces that advocate a more advanced type of democracy, for socialism is the only guarantor of our rights. The Popular Democratic Youth Movement is, above all, a tool for unity to struggle alongside the people. It is a contribution to strengthen the unity of the leftist youth organizations.

The plenary session said that the strengthening of these organizations and the ability to mobilize the masses will make possible the creation of a great patriotic youth movement. The plenary session has issued a call to all opposition forces, especially revolutionary forces, to commit themselves to the future.

With a high internationalist spirit, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth has conveyed a brotherly greeting to all brotherly organizations throughout the world. A special greeting went to the youths of the socialist bloc countries who are engaged in building a new society that reflects the dearest wishes of all Communists. The greeting was an expression of recognition for the solidarity of the USSR Leninist Komsomol, the Hungarian Communist Youth, the Free German Youth, the Union of Cuban Communist Youth, and the Sandinists Youth vis-a-vis the danger posed to the people by the adventurous and mad militarist policy being pursued by Reagan.

The plenum highly valued the peace proposals voiced by the Soviet Union. It recognized that the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries are the chief guarantors of the peoples' peace and progress.

The youth are very interested in attaining a future without the threat of the extermination of mankind. In this regard, a goal of the Communist Youth is to create a great peace movement with the support of various youth organizations. Its main feature must consist of achieving broad solidarity with the peoples who struggle for their liberation and those who have already attained it.

In 1985, the 12th world festival for youth and students will be held in Moscow under the motto "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship." We, the Communist Youths, are actively engaged in making the preparatory national committee and will tour the fatherland to promote these high tenets. We, the Communist Youths, who are educated in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are firmly convinced that the victory over fascism will contribute to the cause of peace and the peoples' progress.

Communist youth organizations can now be found throughout the country. It was reported at the meeting that there is practically no province in the country that does not have a communist youth organization. The influence of these organizations can be felt in the youth sector of unions, student and professional circles, shantytown dwellers, artist groups, peasants, and the Mapuche Indians.

In addition, these are groups of militants in several countries that, following directives sent to them from Chile, are carrying out activities to assist the struggle of the youth movement and the Chilean people to end exile. These are the youths who, through their daily activities, have learned the Leninist principles of work. They apply democratic centralism and profound loyalty to the party and internationalist principles in their central, daily, and permanent concern for a greater and better relationship with the masses.

The majority of these youths have engaged in political activities under fascism without every having lived under democracy. Nevertheless, every day more and more youths join the Communist Youth to struggle, within its ranks, for the installation of a democratic regime.

It was noted at the meeting that since the last plenum, the Communist Youth has made notable advances in its development; this can be proven by its strength and fighting capacity and the correct application of its policy. The meeting noted the significant contribution of the youth to the struggle against fascism, with their characteristic boldness and daring. The new forms of struggle imbued with the rebelliousness of today's youths are part of this vigorous youth organization. The importance of the total commitment of the Communist Youth to the actions inherent in a policy of popular rebellion was emphasized. Admiration was expressed for the manner in which the militants of the Communist Youth risk their lives in bold actions of wide scope, agitation and propaganda, destabilizing actions, and in defense of the masses.

The plenum called on the Armed Forces not to fire against the people and to recover their lost prestige and honor by siding with the struggle of the people.

All the speeches at the plenum manifested the decision of the Communist Youth to prepare the masses in the use of all forms of struggle to counter the fascist terror. This is based on conclusions reached from anlaysis of the present situation, which does not offer any other alternative. The Communist Youths are determined to do everything possible to overcome the difficulties and find the most democratic way out for the interests of the people.

The plenum calls on all Chilean youths to passionately struggle to live up to the challenge of ousting the current regime, with the conviction that our cause is just and that the future is at stake. Only struggle and unity will assure us victory. With reason and strength, we will win.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Communist Youth of Chile

CUBANS, NICARAGUANS CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO

PM011521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Hearty Congratulations"]

[Excerpts] Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues to receive congratulations from abroad on his being awarded the Order of Lenin and third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, writes:

"It is a pleasure for me to be able to send you most hearty and fraternal congratulations.

"They are echoed by all my comrades in the Cuban party and state leadership.

"I will take advantage of this opportunity to confirm our high rating of your activity as head of the CPSU and Soviet state. I believe that there is rarely borne as heavy a burden of responsibility as that which now rests on your shoulders and on the shoulders of the collective leadership headed by you. U.S. imperialism and its allies are posing a very great danger to peace and the future of the peoples. Under these conditions your firm and consistent leadership and your proven loyalty to the internationalist principles of Lenin's party inspire and instill confidence in all revolutionaries and progressive people of the world.

"I wish you, dear comrades, successes in carrying out your important duties and I confirm once again the indestructible feelings of fraternity, the resolute support, and combat solidarity of the Cuban people."

"The national leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front sends you its best wishes of further success in the leadership of the Soviet state and in the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples," writes Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Leadership Political Commission.

CHERNENKO'S HEALTH, DELEGATION TO GDR DISCUSSED

DW011233 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Werner Kahl report]

[Text] Bonn -- The life of Soviet party and state chief Chernenko is in grave danger due to increased weakness of the heart. This can be derived from Moscow sources which have arrived in the West. It is said that due to the weakening function of the heart, the severe emphysema the 73-year-old Kremlin chief is suffering from is becoming worse.

Due to the mutual effect of heart weakness and reduced lung activity, Chernenko has reached the limits of his capacity, reports say. Medical treatment can only help to support his heart activity and bronchial system without having much influence on the development of the disease itself. Observers of the Soviet public said that his brief appearances on television provide a clear picture of the state he is in. The party-state chief's bluish-black lips were seen on Moscow's color television and considered to be a clear sign of a weak heart.

Although no official announcement on the composition of the USSR party-state delegation to the "GDR's" 35th anniversary celebration on 7 October in East Berlin has been made, Bonn authorities expect that instead of Chernenko, who was invited by Honecker early this summer, Foreign Minister Gromyko will head the delegation.

Gromyko has returned to Moscow after his talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. It was not known this weekend whether Politburo member Gorbachev will also visit East Berlin. The 53-year-old is considered to be a potential successor to Chernenko. It would be his first official visit to the "GDR."

MEDICAL WORKERS HOLD ANTIWAR RALLIES ACROSS USSR

Moscow Rally

LD012258 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- For doctors and nurses the participation in the struggle for peace, against nuclear threat is not only the matter of conscience but also a professional duty, said Academician Nikolay Blokhin. He opened today a meeting of the Moscow medical public, devoted to the struggle against nuclear threat. The meeting is being held by decision of the participants in the 4th international congress of the movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of the Nuclear War".

The struggle for the health of people, and the struggle for prevention of a thermonuclear threat are closely linked, stressed Blokhin. Many diseases were wiped out in the world owing to joint efforts of medical specialists of different countries, the scientist recalled. But all the efforts aimed at preservation of human health might prove to be in vain if the American Administration unleashes a nuclear war. The whole of mankind will perish in its conflagration and the survivals will not be able to normally live and work.

No medicine, even the advanced one, will be able to treat them, said Blokhin.

The academician recalled unity of the physicians in the question of impossibility of a limited nuclear war. "Such a war is sure to become a global one, he added. The nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which they in the West seek to present as an example of a limited nuclear war was in actual fact barbarous destruction of people by the means which only one country had at that time.

Ever greater numbers of people on earth, medical specialists, in the first place, start realizing heavy consequences of a thermonuclear war, should it break out. Therefore, the ranks of the peace fighters are on the rise, the number of doctors fighting for peace in all countries is also growing. They are joined by nurses, students, the movement of the physicians brings together people of different ideologies, different views and nationalities.

Representatives of Hungary, Italy, Canada, Nigeria, United States, Finland, Japan participated in the work of the meeting.

Leningrad Rally

LD012252 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 1 TASS -- To promote prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is the professional duty of physicians. That was the keynote of the speeches made by the participants in a meeting of medical workers of the city, which was held here today.

It was held in connection with the international day of anti-war actions of medical specialists -- October 1 which was announced by decision of the fourth Helsinki congress of the movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

Facts of exploration of consequences of a nuclear catastrophe, which was held by experts of the World Health Organization, were cited at the meeting by Yevgeniy Komarov, deputy director of the Central Scientific Research X-Ray Radiological Institute. Should a global atomic conflict break out, more than half of mankind would suffer as a result of direct effect of nuclear weapons -- its thermal, radiation and shock factors. It will be impossible to organize efficient medical aid to those who would survive the explosion, to prevent the spread of epidemics, sharply on the rise will be diseases caused by carcinogenic effects. The physicians should exert every effort to prevent the threat of war, stressed Yevgeniy Komarov.

The participants in the meeting called upon the Soviet and foreign colleagues to pool the efforts in the struggle for peace. "The Soviet people know well what war is", said veteran of the Second World War, physiologist Nikolay Koval. "We remember the lessons of the Second World War and demand an end to the arms race which was unleashed by the U.S. and NATO aggressive circles".

Speaking at the meeting, well-known cardiologist, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Vladimir Almazov, other Soviet physicians underlined the striving of the Soviet people to live in friendship with other peoples.

Kiev Rally

LD012248 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kiev October 1 TASS -- An anti-war rally of medical workers of the capital of the Ukraine was held today, October 1, which is observed as an international day of struggle by medical workers for averting nuclear catastrophe on a decision passed by the fourth international congress of the "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" organisation.

"The Soviet people, who lost 20 million of its sons and daughters in the Second World War, know and remember full well its horrors", Yelena Lukyanova, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, member of the Soviet Committee of the "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" organisation, told the rally. "But what can happen on our earth in case nuclear war breaks out, is not commensurate in any degree with what mankind had suffered in the past. Therefore, representatives of the medical community, like all honest people on earth, cannot remain on the sidelines of the struggle for what is most sacred -- for preserving peace, for averting nuclear war. Worry for the future of mankind prompts all doctors on earth to unite in the struggle against the nuclear threat."

The unanimously adopted resolution contains an appeal to all medical workers to redouble their efforts to curb the arms race, prevent nuclear catastrophe and to rally still closer in the struggle for the preservation of peace without which life is impossible on earth.

MVD MINISTER FEDORCHUK INTERVIEW ON LAW, ORDER

LD011531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84

["Radio Mailbag" program with Minister of Internal Affairs Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, presented by commentator Boris Kondratov]

[Text] [Kondratov] Good morning, comrades. The subject of today's program is the strengthening of law and order and how to intensify the struggle against violations of the law. In the studio of All-Union Radio we have with us USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk. Vitaliy Vasilyevich, our listeners are aware that a number of measures have recently been implemented to improve the work of the organs of Internal Affairs in ensuring law and order. The most important has been the strengthening of the organs of the MVD by adding to their cadre numbers. In our broadcasts, we have been reporting on meetings of labor kollektivs at which candidates for work in the Militia have been discussed. They received their instructions to serve in an exemplary and worthy manner. In accordance with decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, political organs have been set up in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. No doubt you will tell us about these measures in greater detail.

[Fedorchuk] First, it should be remarked that the attention being paid by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to questions of strengthening law and order and socialist legality, and of improving the work of the law enforcement agencies, is tireless and constant. This has nothing at all to do with emergencies of any kind. It is above all a question of making full use, in the further improvement of advanced socialism, of such possibilities and advantages of our system as the high awareness, good organization, and discipline of the working people. In carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local bodies are taking the necessary measures to step up their official activities, strengthen liaison between the militia, the public, and the labor kollektivs, and improve their practical interaction with the Procurator's Office and the courts, the judicial bodies, people's control organs, and other state organs.

As you correctly noted, one of these highly important measures is the strengthening of MVD cadres by drawing on the best representatives of the labor kollektivs, the party, and the Komsomol. Professional training in the MVD's educational establishments has been organized for new recruits. Much attention is given to creating the necessary conditions for their successful service. It is also true that, with the organizing of the political organs, we are raising to a qualitatively new and higher level our party-political and education work with our personnel and the provisions of the ideological prerequisites for the responsible tasks our work entails. The Central Committees, obkoms, and kraykoms of the Communist Parties of the republics have directed skilled, experienced, and knowledgeable party officials into the political organs. For the purpose of stepping up the fight against crime and protecting public order, we have considerably strengthened such leading sections of the militia as the Criminal Investigation Department and OBKHSS [Department for Combating Misappropriation of Socialist Property] and the Service for the Protection of Public Order. Strict order is being introduced in the registration, recording, and examination of statements and of crimes reported by citizens. It is only fair to remark that the majority of militiamen fully understand their duty and their responsibility for law and order and work hard and selflessly.

As a result of the measures that have been taken, our work in crime prevention and detection has been intensified. We have stepped up the fight against hooliganism, drunkenness, and parasitism.

In the current year, for example, this has been reflected in a reduction in the number of serious crimes against the life and health of citizens, thefts of state property, and offenses by minors.

In the fight against lawbreakers much has been done and is being done. It is clear from the letters that have been sent to the radio and to us at the ministry that the population has felt the effect of the more energetic approach of the militia and of its sharper reaction to antisocial phenomena. Soviet people fully support our firm line against those who permit themselves to do things that are inconsistent with our laws. Yet, the results of the work of the organs of Internal Affairs and the state of public order in a number of our cities and rayons still do not fully meet the requirements of the party and government. For this reason, the organizational efforts of the Collegium and Political Directorate, and of the ministry's services and local bodies, are concentrated upon a continuing, persistent, and unswerving buildup of effort in all the main areas of the work of our personnel.

[Kondratov] Now, Vitaliy Vasilyevich, let's get down to the actual letters we've received from listeners. A cause of particular concern to many of the citizens who have written to us is the misappropriation of socialist property that's still occurring, the abuse of one's official position, bribes, and extortion. Comrade Cherkassov, of Gorkiy, wants to know how the MVD is intensifying its fight against these dangerous crimes in particular.

[Fedorchuk] The letters from Comrade Cherkassov and other comrades reflect the just indignation of honest workers over factual instances of the people's property and official positions being exploited for personal gain. In the decisions of the party, in the report at the July 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and in his speech to the voters, urgent questions were raised about overcoming violations of socialist property. The party, state, and law enforcement bodies have stepped up their struggle against such shameful phenomena as the squandering of state funds, swindling, abuse of official positions, embezzlement, and bribery. This is no temporary campaign but a course that will continue to be pursued constantly and without fail. Indulgence is intolerable in this case, since what is at stake is the protection of the economic foundation of socialism. We are talking about socialist property and what belongs to all the people.

In order to close the channels of misappropriation and other abuses committed for gain, we are stepping up the operational investigative measures of the Internal Affairs organs, and putting the work of the OBKHSS staff and detectives on a more aggressive and vigorous footing. The USSR MVD has reinforced the OBKHSS service organizationally and strengthened its cadres. This has been done in rural areas, too, since it is precisely in the sphere of agricultural production that a considerable proportion of the losses and waste of production takes place.

The structure of the OBKHSS service has been modified to correspond with that of the branches of the national economy; and it has been required to strengthen its ties with the public, make wide use of preventive measures, and ensure close interaction and coordination of its work with the people's control organ, the auditing apparatus, the Procurator's Office, and other bodies concerned with enforcing the law. The main effort is being concentrated, above all, on combating disguised crimes on particular sites and branches of production, such as supply and marketing, construction and transport, retail trade, and the service industry.

[Kondratov] Vitaliy Vasilyevich, I should think that those listening in must be wondering what results the measures you have been talking about have produced.

[Fedorchuk] It can be noted that more disguised misappropriations, cases of bribery, and other infringements are coming to light. The press has already reported on the unmasking of criminal groups of embezzlers operating in trading and construction organizations, and in collective and state farms. A number of embezzlers operating at facilities of the meat and dairy industry, of trade, consumer cooperatives, motor vehicle servicing, and fuel and lubricant supply, as well as a number of speculators, have been arrested and are being investigated.

[Kondratov] Perhaps you could tell us specifically about some of the crimes exposed.

[Fedorchuk] In Stavropol Kray, for example, a group of embezzlers was arrested at the Budennovsk Meat Combine and the Pyatigorsk trade and procurement base of the kray consumer union. The criminals were tampering with production technology and entering fictitious meat purchases. In the town of Berezniki, Perm Oblast, Firsin, the former deputy director of the "Azot" Production Association, and Melnikov, the head of a workshop, with other individuals perpetrated the theft of a ton and a half of citric acid worth 150,000 rubles. In both cases large-scale thefts were carried out through gross violations of the established system of keeping inventory on raw material and completed output.

Other cases could also be cited; however, the point is not the number of instances. What matters most is that no amount of cunning or subterfuge on the part of the embezzlers, bribetakers, con artists, or speculators will save them from disgrace, inevitable exposure, and strict penalties. This must be prompted everywhere by a proprietary interest on the part of individual Soviet workers in the people's property, so as to rule out any attempt to utilize socialist property in the interests of personal gain. Of course, reliable barriers against theft cannot be erected solely by the efforts of the Militia. General energetic activity by the working people, an atmosphere of intolerance, of resolute condemnation, and the halting and prevention of such phenomena with all the force of the authority of the working kollektiv are needed. Both public opinion and the law must be implacable, regardless of the official position and previous services of the culprits. The antithesis of communist morality most frequently manifests itself where there is no strict, proprietary interest in the safekeeping of all that has been created by the labor of the people. Shoplifters, bribetakers, speculators, and thieves all have a weakness for a stray kopeck. These are the dregs of society that incite the anger and contempt of the million-strong masses of the working people, and they must be eradicated. It is no accident that Vladimir Ilich Lenin evaluated them just as severely and sharply as he did the class enemies.

[Kondratov] Now, Vitaliy Vasilyevich, I would like to quote this letter from Comrade Kudinov, a listener from the town of Roshal in Moscow Oblast: When a man achieves recognition, he is said to have "found himself." This may be said of Viktor Ivanovich Tsedyakov, a station inspector. Adolescents are his particular concern. But however experienced a Militia worker may be, there is little he can do without the support of the public. This is why Viktor Ivanovich has many voluntary assistants.

Clearly, it is difficult to disagree with the author of this letter, especially when it comes to preventing breaches of the law.

[Fedorchuk] Station inspectors are indeed important links in the militia service, both in the town and in the country. Among them are many worthy, experienced personnel who know their sector and its particular features well, have close links with the population, depend on and receive public support and people's volunteer militia groups, and enjoy prestige and well deserved respect among the citizens.

Among them are such Militia station inspectors as, for example, Sen Lt Taratarov of Vladivostok, Capt Yakovlenko of Voroshilovgrad, Capt Tkachenko of Kiev Oblast, Sen Lt Kalininskiy of Vologda Oblast, Capt Svinukhov of Volgograd Oblast, Capt Sherinov of Azerbaijan, Capt Andreyev of Lithuania, Sen Lt Kapustin of Mogilev Oblast, Maj Arbolishvili if Tbilisi, Sen Lt Dzhurabekov of Dushanbe, and many others. Their experience and their skillful work together with the aktiv of the public to prevent breaches of the law are a good example of the adoption of a responsible attitude to the matter entrusted to them.

Station inspectors, together with personnel of the criminal investigation department, focus their main efforts on supervisory and preventive work with people with previous convictions who have not set out on the road to reform, with parasites and drunkards, with apartment-block rowdies and hooligans, with unfortunate families and difficult adolescents.

The prevention of crimes by these people is their primary duty in the sector assigned to them, and in general the main attention of all Militia services and Ministry of Internal Affairs organs' investigators is linked above all with the prevention of crimes. The strengthening of law and order is a nationwide task for the whole party and state, and crime prevention is one of the most important elements of this common concern. It is precisely to this end that a broad crime-prevention system has been established and operates in the country, in the spheres of both production and daily life. Under the guiding leadership of the party, the common efforts of the party, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations, of soviets of people's deputies and their committees on questions of legality and law and order, on matters concerning juveniles and on the struggle against alcoholism, are united to prevent breaches of the law.

Among voluntary public bodies are public law-maintenance centers in residential microrayons, comrades' courts, crime-prevention councils at enterprises, and volunteer militia groups with 13,000,000 members.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 25th birthday of the volunteer militia groups noted that under the leadership of the party and administration organs they carry out enormous beneficial work and make a weighty contribution to preventing and ending breaches of the law. The USSR MVD and its local organs are strengthening the Militia's links and interaction with the volunteer militia groups and are stepping up aid in legal training of members of volunteer groups, as well as gathering together and disseminating the front-rank experience of the best groups.

[Kondratov] We, too, in our radio broadcasts, attempt to tell of the best volunteer militia groups and give the names of their best members.

Here are some more letters on the theme of juvenile crime. Residents of the Moscow Oblast town of Reutov write with concern about this, as well as Cherepanova, a Muscovite; Comrade Abrosimov from Karaganda; Comrade Yuryev from Kharkov; and others. The problem is indeed an important one, and we would like to hear your view, Comrade Minister.

[Fedorchuk] In the work of the Militia the prevention of such crime occupies a most important place. In recent years, thanks to work done by the party and administrative organs and public organizations, the number of certain types of crimes committed by juveniles has decreased. However, every one of them gives rise to special concern precisely because it is a case of an adolescent, a young person just crossing the threshold of conscious life, who has gone astray. It is very important to forewarn him in time from a false step, inoculate him with permanent immunity against an outlook and morality which are alien to us, and expose and remove promptly the causes and conditions which could lead to breaches of the law.

A negative influence is exerted upon an adolescent by drunkenness in his parents and all kinds of amoral street and backyard "authorities." The inspectorates for juvenile affairs and station Militia inspectors are intended to discover promptly unfortunate families, groups of juveniles with dubious interests, and adult inciters of crimes so as to reliably guard young people, with the help of the public, against negative influences.

Unity of family and social upbringing, and the coordinated efforts of all educational organizations and institutions are needed for this, in order not to lose sight of those adolescents who need increased attention. There are still quite a number of shortcomings in this work. Frequently, measures concerning parents who are poorly discharging their obligations to society and their children are taken belatedly. In some places only every fourth adolescent with whom the inspectorate works has a social educator or patron [obshchestvennyy vospitatel ili shef]. It is important to involve in the patronage work everywhere of the microrayon and the courtyard people with enthusiasm and inspiration, particularly from the front ranks of labor, the Komsomol aktiv, young students, workers, and sportsmen who are capable of purposefully and persistently instilling in the adolescent a sense of high civic and personal responsibility for his behavior and his deeds, able to interest their charges in sensible leisure activities, sport, and technical and other creativity.

In this regard, poor use is still being made of palaces of culture, sports halls, swimming pools, and recreation grounds. They are empty much of the time, and often a barrier of narrow departmental interests acts as an obstacle in this. Everything has not yet been done to increase the influence of school on the life and affairs of juveniles in the microrayon. Polyzhskaya Secondary School, where the principal for a long time was the distinguished educator Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Sukhomlinskiy, was able to provide children with the joy of labor and effectively be for them a Pioneers' palace, a center for young scientists and naturalists, a sport and musical club, a children's library and theatre, and a pedagogical seminar for parents. This is a fine and edifying experience, and it is being followed by many pedagogical kollektivs, especially now during the implementation of the school reform.

[Kondratov] Now on to another problem. Our mail tells us that a considerable amount of crime occurs in the services sphere. Sharipova from Kazan, Gorbacheva from Moscow, Danilyuk from Orel, and Baykova from Lyubertsy complain that the police allegedly do nothing as concerns family conflicts. Of course, Vitaliy Vasilyevich, I understand that you will not be able to give concrete answers regarding these letters now. We will send them to you for consideration, but these letters lead to a number of questions. First, what is the position of the Internal Affairs bodies towards family conflicts and conflicts in the domestic sphere? Second, what measures are being taken in order to avoid cases of the militia's tardy reaction to reports on violations and slow actions towards stopping hooliganism and antisocial behavior?

[Fedorchuk] You have asked very probing and important questions about fighting crimes in the domestic sphere. For example, a total of two-thirds of serious bodily harm and a third of punishable criminal hooliganism is related to the family domestic sphere; a considerable share of domestic conflicts is taking place because of drunkenness. It is obvious that it would be wrong to demand that the militia interfere in family affairs on every occasion. However, conflicts which violate public order and are connected with the threat of serious consequences for members of the family involved would be stopped decisively.

In cases where measures to deal with such facts have not been taken in good time, the guilty militia officials are called to strict account.

In raising the effectiveness and promptness of the militia's reaction to facts of hooliganism, to infringements of law and order on the streets and in public transport, great responsibility rests with the patrol and guard service of the militia. The number of telephone channels which citizens can call the militia is being expanded. Call boxes are being installed on streets and in stations and suburban trains. The patrol service has been resturctured and set up in virtually all towns. Additional transportation and radio transceivers have been assigned to it. The militia has received more details made up of members of volunteer militia groups, especially for evening and nights. Their appearances in residential blocks, on the outskirts of towns, and at stations and airports has increased noticeably.

I can state that in the current year the number of dangerous crimes against the man on the street has dropped, but there are still quite a few shortcomings in guarding public order. Much remains to be done both by those on the spot and of course by the militia so that any instance of hooliganism and rowdyism is stopped decisively and immediately.

[Kondratov] We have also been receiving a large number of letters in connection with drunkeness. Drunkenness is causing considerable harm to the family, society, and the state, Comrades Berezenko from the settlement of Mankovo, Rostov Oblast; Shevchenko from the town of Khimki in Moscow Oblast; inhabitants from the town of Morshansk in Tambov Oblast; and many others rightly believe. All of them call for a more resolute drive to overcome drunkenness. What is your view on this?

[Fedorchuk] Listeners' anxiety over the need for such measures is fully justified. I have already spoken of the influence of drunkeneness on the perpetration of grave crimes in the domestic sector. It can be noted that over 40 percent of all crimes and the overwhelming majority of cases of hooliganism are committed by persons who are intoxicated. One-third of the accidents in motor transport for which drivers are to blame are also connected with drinking bouts. A considerable part of these bouts is also the result of the degradation of formerly good workers in connection with their passion for alchhol.

But the pernicious influence of drunkenness is not just connected with crime. Drunkenness has also been responsible for many injuries and diseases and a drop in the birthrate and labor productivity. The MVD organs are stepping up their struggle against infringements of anti-alchohol legislation, drunkenness in public places, and the trade infringements concerning alcohol. More offenders have been punished in the last 2 years than ever before. Medical facilites for the prevention of drunkenness are now attached to all sobering-up stations. Hardened drunkards may be sent to medical-labor dispensaries [lechebno-trudovyye profilaktoriya]. However, the efficiency of the struggle against this evil is so far insufficient. What is necessary are urgent comprehensive measures of a socioeconomic, cultural, educational, and medical nature, and the use of the strict force of the law and public opinion. The militia, for its part, is not entitled to be soft with drunkards and must in all cases make a more resolute use of administrative and other sanctions provided for by the law and get the managers of enterprises and institutions to implement measures following each report on drunkards. Practice shows good results of voluntary treatment from alcoholism in combination with productive labor at detoxication branches [narkologicheskiye otdeleniya] being set up at large enterprises. Such branches have recommended themselves positively at a number of works: in Pervouralsk, Irkutsk, the Cherepovets Metallurgical Works, and others. The commissions of the Executive Committee of Local Soviets for the Fight Against Drunkenness is displaying a useful initiative in setting up detoxication branches and points.

Ultimately, however, the essence of the matter lies not just in which enterprises have done so, although this is of course very important; the important thing is the principled, resolute struggle being carried out everywhere against drinking habits in every labor collective, the struggle for sobriety both in daily life, in the family, and of course at work.

[Kondratov] Vitaliy Vasilyevich, the editorial staff has noted with satisfaction the fact that the attitude towards the examination of complaints by radio listeners which are forwarded by us is becoming more attentive and more energetic in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Here, among others, is a reply from Khabarovsk, signed by Militia Col Ivanov, head of the internal affairs directorate of the city executive committee. Under examination there, at our request, was a letter from workers who expressed dissatisfaction over inactiveness on the part of the militia in preventing a dangerous crime. The reply says that following an official investigation these facts were given a principled appraisal. The militia staff who were guilty have been severely punished; some of them have been dismissed from the Internal Affairs organs and have even been brought to account through criminal proceedings. Concrete and businesslike replies have been received from Kishinev, Omsk, Tallinn, and other cities. Our listeners would be interested, I think, to learn about work in the Ministry with the letters and complaints of the working people.

[Fedorchuk] Prompt reaction to reports about violations of the law, statements, and complaints made by citizens, and the examination and settlement of these in accordance with the requirements of the law is work of prime importance and a service duty of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Ministry implements unswervingly the requirements of the law, which are that every statement and report about violations of the law must be registered and that timely measures must be taken in connection with it. The concealment of a statement from registration is regarded as a serious violation of legality. The extent to which the institution of criminal proceedings or the refusal to institute criminal proceedings is well founded is checked strictly. Supervision by the prosecutor is carried out systematically.

Many letters are received in which citizens note their approval of the measures to intensify the fight against violations of the law and put forward valuable suggestions and wishes. All of them are studied carefully and taken into consideration in practical work. Of course, the sharpest response is aroused by complaints and statements about shortcomings in the activity of specific Internal Affairs organs and their workers. This year, for example, approximately one-third of the statements which have reached the Ministry have been settled immediately after they were received. About 700 have been checked by sending experienced staff or teams to the locality. The remainder are examined locally on behalf of the Ministry and under its control. Last year the results of the examination of more than 300 letters and statements were discussed at sessions of the collegiums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Directorate of Internal affairs. Orders in connection with the shortcomings brought to light have been issued and the necessary organizational and educational measures have been taken. Constant attention is given to the implementation of the lofty party requirements placed upon the Internal Affairs organs, to the political and moral image and the level of professional training of their staff, the work done by the leaders, the political organs, and the party and Komsomol organizations of the Internal Affairs organs with the personnel, in order that their actions, given that they are wholly strict and decisive, are legal, just, and well understood by the working people.

[Kondratov] Vitaliy Vasilyevich, the time we have for our broadcast has come to an end. Thank you very much for finding the time to come to our studio, answer our listeners' questions, and talk about the work which is now being done in the Internal Affairs organs to further improve the service for strengthening law and order.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV

PM281211 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Party Economic Akitv Meeting: Making Better Use of Production Potential"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Moscow City's party economic aktiv was held in the Oktyabr movie theater yesterday. The meeting's participants discussed the tasks of the party organizations and economic leaders of industrial and transport enterprises in fulfilling socialist pledges envisaging an increase in labor productivity of 1 percent above plan, an additional reduction in output prime cost of 0.5 percent, further improvement in the utilization of production capacities, and development of the movement to switch basic equipment over to a two-shift system of working.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report to the party economic aktiv meeting.

Moscow's working people are in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the party's economic strategy, V.V. Grishin stressed in his report. Plan targets in industry, construction, transport, municipal services, trade, and consumer services are being successfully fulfilled.

Compared with last year, there has been a marked increase in the rate at which production has developed in the city's industrial enterprises. The growth in commodity output has amounted to 3.2 percent, as against an annual target of 1.5 percent. Industry has achieved a preferential rate of labor productivity growth compared with the increase in production volume. The capital's enterprises have produced goods in excess of the plan worth hundreds of thousands of rubles. The quality of goods has increased. Forty-seven percent of goods are in the top-quality category. Around 2,000 new kinds of goods were awarded the State Seal of Quality in the first 8 months of the year.

The rate at which the achievements of scientific and technical progress are introduced in industrial and transport enterprises has increased, as has the return on the widespread use of new construction materials, robot technology, and computers.

The successes are primarily the result of selfless labor on the part of workers, engineers, technical staff, and employees, the purposeful organizational and political work of party organizations and economic leaders, and the extensive development of socialist competition.

A competition to fulfill the annual production targets ahead of schedule has been launched on the initiative of pacesetting Moscow workers in industry, construction, transport, and other sectors, and the movement to complete personal 5-year-plan targets ahead of schedule is expanding.

The competition to make extensive use of science and technology to make savings in manpower, material, and energy resources and to ensure above-target increases in profit in the 11th 5-Year Plan is of great importance. Each year Moscow's enterprises formulate and implement counterplans to increase output and enhance work efficiency and quality.

The movements to switch basic equipment over to two-shift working under the slogans "Honor and glory through labor!" and "Forty shock labor weeks for the anniversary of the great victory" and other movements are being developed everywhere.

Socialist competition in the current year has been filled with new content. The CPSU Central Committee has called on all working people to launch a campaign to increase labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan to reduce output prime cost by 0.5 percent. Muscovites have actively involved themselves in meeting this party target.

The capital's working people have made more than 50,000 suggestions on questions of production improvement. Virtually all the collectives of industrial and transport enterprises, more than 13,000 teams, and around 600,000 workers have adopted pledges whose implementation will ensure an increase in labor productivity of 1 percent above the plan and an additional reduction in output prime cost of 0.5 percent. On this basis high socialist pledges for 1984 have been adopted in industry.

While summing up the results of the activity of the city's industrial enterprise collectives in the year so far, the speaker noted, I should like to say that, on the whole, the party's additional target is being fulfilled. Since the beginning of this year, labor productivity has increased by 3.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and against an annual target of 1.7 percent. Output prime costs in the city's industry have fallen by an extra 0.71 percent against the plan, which is also greater than the socialist pledges adopted.

The progress of socialist competition for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in output prime costs shows that the collectives of most industrial enterprises have begun working more efficiently and are striving for high end results.

The wide-scale movement for the above-plan increase of labor productivity and the reduction of output prime costs considerably promotes the successful fulfillment of Muscovites' socialist pledges for 1984.

The activation of competition this year and the acceleration of production development are also having a positive effect on progress in the fulfillment of targets and socialist pledges for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

At the same time, an analysis of progress in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges shows that the party organizations and economic leaders of some enterprises and party raykoms have not taken all the measures necessary to improve production efficiency further and are making poor use of the potential of socialist competition. Consequently, a number of associations, plans, and factories are working erratically, preventing the fulfillment of the targets in terms of the main technical and economic indicators and are thereby diminishing the results the work of the city's industry as a whole.

V.V. Grishin went on to analyze in detail the existing shortcomings in the organization of production, the development of scientific and technical progress, and the introduction of team forms of labor organization and incentives. He emphasized in particular that party and economic leaders must realize that it is the prompt implementation of all measures relating to scientific and technical progress which will make it possible to increase labor productivity and reduce output prime costs, since there is no other way to increase production efficiency under Moscow conditions.

The fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole is not progressing well everywhere. Enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry are lagging behind the 5-year-plan control figures for increasing production volumes, and industry in Babushkinskiy, Brezhnevskiy, Kuntsevskiy, and Leningradskiy Rayons is not fulfilling the 5-year-plan targets for production volume.

Thus, we still have many shortcomings and unresolved problems in the development of industrial production, the speaker noted. Party organizations and economic leaders, particularly those of laggard enterprises, must take effective measures to eliminate them, rectify the situation, and spur labor collectives on to the unconditional fulfillment of plans, socialist pledges, and the party's targets.

The party organizations and labor collectives of the city's industrial enterprises have much to do before the end of the year. Those enterprises which have fallen out of step and dropped behind must speed up and make good their earlier debts. The most reliable way of catching up is to increase production efficiency further by introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improving the organization of production, perfecting socialist competition, and increasing its efficiency.

Party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders must be more active in developing working people's creative initiative, support and disseminate advanced ventures in every way, and organize a comprehensive effort to find and commission production reserves. It is a matter of honor for every labor collective in the capital to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the pledges to increase labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan, reduce output prime costs by an additional 0.5 percent, and exceed the plan in terms of all the main technical and economic indicators.

It is important to be well prepared for the work of the final year of the 5-year plan. Examination of the 1985 draft plan shows that the city's industry has complex and crucial tasks to resolve. It is planned to increase commodity output by 2.4 percent and labor productivity by 2.6 percent. These figures are substantially above the current year's plan indicators.

Every enterprise must achieve this level in order for the 1985 plan to be balanced in terms of capacities and the corresponding material and technical resources ensured. It should not be forgotten here that next year's plan indicators must ensure absolute fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets in terms of the main technical and economic indicators.

All labor collectives must formulate and adopt counterplans and demanding socialist pledges. The main emphasis in them must be laid, as in previous years, on increasing production volume, further enhancing production efficiency, intensification, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving product quality, and stepping up the thrift program. Industrial enterprises' party committees and party bureaus must establish effective party monitoring of the progress of this work and must ensure complete fulfillment of the 26th Party Congress decisions.

Improving the utilization of existing production capacities constitutes the main thrust of the activity designed to increase labor productivity further and reduce output prime cost. Under present-day conditions, when scientific and technical progress is developing rapidly, equipment becomes obsolete rather than worn-out. It is important, therefore, to organize the production process in such a way as to ensure that the maximum output is obtained from every machine tool and piece of equipment.

It is well known that a number of pacesetting collectives in machine building enterprises came forward this year with an initiative to launch a movement to switch basic equipment over to a two-shift system of working. The initiators have formulated and are implementing specific organizational, technical, and social measures to increase equipment workload during the second shift by paying particular attention to highly productive machine tools, lines, and complexes.

Having talked about pacesetting collectives' experience of work in this regard, V.V. Grishin went on to stress that the production potential created in the city is still far from being fully utilized. There are considerable reserves available for further growth in production volume and increased labor productivity.

Many enterprises are permitting equipment to lie idle for long periods, and overall shift and in-shift losses are considerable. The main reasons for idle time are defective equipment, unplanned equipment repair, short staffing, and lack of raw and semifinished materials, procurements, and technical documentation.

In recent years the amount of uninstalled equipment which plays no part in the production process for long periods has increased. The economic leaders of some plants and factories are slacking over developing the movement for combined trades and are not helping to increase the number of multiple machine tool operators.

Some party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders are failing to carry out appropriate work to develop the movement to switch basic equipment over to the two-shift system of working approved by the party gorkom bureau. In many plants this work is lacking in specificity, the schedules for carrying it out have not been defined, and the plans for the organizational and technical measures which will enable the equipment to be switched to two-shift working have not been drawn up.

Shortcomings in the use of the existing production potential are leading to large losses in the economy. The rate of growth of labor productivity in industry is lagging substantially behind the rate of growth of the capital-labor ratio -- which testifies to the inefficient use of the vast resources invested in the production development.

The task of party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders is to substantially improve the use of equipment and try to transfer it to a two-shift work system. Every enterprise must carry out a careful assessment and rationalization of work stations, get rid of surplus unproductive machine tools and machinery, and formulate and implement concrete measures to increase the workload of the machine-tool pool while paying special attention to improving the efficiency of modern highly productive, automated, and mechanized production lines and machine tools with digital program control.

It is necessary to develop the movement to combine trades and multiple machine operation. It is important to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the socialist pledges to increase the equipment shift index to 1.5 during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Improving the use of existing capital assets is also of great significance for further developing the city's transport.

Moscow's transport enterprises have generated many valuable labor initiatives. They include the railroad workers' initiative to speed up the delivery of freight by increasing the capacity and length of trains.

The introduction of large-capacity trains on the Moscow railroad between 1981 and 1984 made it possible to increase the average capacity of trains by 300 metric tons and to increase the route's carrying capacity by 11 percent without considerable capital expenditure.

The experience of organizing and operating such long trains is now being successfully extended to passenger transport.

The task of party and economic organs is to convey the pacesetters' experience and achievements to every worker and labor collective and make it their norm.

Another valuable venture is the initiative put forward by the collectives of enterprises in transport, industry, the construction industry, and other sectors of the city's economy to ensure that every freightcar and container dispatched from Moscow is in good condition. Since November 1982, enterprises and organizations in the city have repaired about 250,000 freightcars and 242,000 containers. Over 170,000 metric tons of national economic freight have been shipped this year alone in freightcars and containers repaired at nonspecialized enterprises.

Party raykoms and the party organizations and economic leaders of enterprises and organizations in the city must continue to look for ways to increase the level of rolling stock repairs so as to ensure that all freightcars and containers leaving the Moscow railroad network are in a good state of repair.

The initiative of a number of the capital's pacesetting collectives to reduce freightcar idle time by 1 hour during loading is aimed at increasing the efficiency of rail transport. The attainment of this target will make it possible to release at least 8,000 frieghtcars for additional work this year alone. Since the resolution of the task of accelerating freightcar turnaround depends not only on railroad workers but also on workers in industry, construction, trade, and other enterprises using their services, party raykoms and party organizations are called on to pool their efforts, coordinate joint work, and bring about a reduction of at least 1 hour in existing freightcar idle times. This is particularly important at this time, when the mass procurement of potatoes and vegetables has begun.

The Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Motor Vehicle Transport has accumulated experience in improving shipments and introducing more progressive forms of labor organization and incentives. The initiative of the pacesetting drivers' teams from the No 1 and No 35 vehicle combines on extending vehicles' work regimes to 12 hours is aimed at further increasing the efficiency of motor vehicle transport. But this initiative is being disseminated too slowly, the speaker noted.

The task of party organizations and economic leaders is to ensure the creative application of pacesetters' experience and to disseminate it with the aim of improving the shift index of transport facilities. Party organizations must make efforts to switch road transport to a longer work regime and to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the efficient utilization of the transport pool.

Passenger transport is an acute problem in Moscow. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Work of Transport in Providing Passenger Services" noted a number of serious omissions in organizing the work of passenger transport. Most of them also occur in our city.

Many complaints have been received about the work of surface passenger transport.

The constant disruption of schedules, the shortage of buses, trolleys and trams, and their low carrying capacity mean that vehicles are overcrowded and people waste a lot of time at stops and en route.

Whenever people's basic needs are not satisfied and whenever people are treated inattentively, disrepectfully, or rudely, the cause suffers great harm. Communists and party and economic leaders must resolutely eliminate the present shortcomings, and not just in transport but in all matters affecting the services provided to people and the satisfaction of their needs and requirements.

The city's transport network is being developed only slowly, especially in areas of large-scale housing construction. Further improvement and increased efficiency in passenger transportation are being delayed mainly through the slow rate of expansion and renewal of its material and technical base. Bus depot construction is being tackled poorly by the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for passenger transport and by contracting organizations. The construction of the Orekhovo-Borisovo District Bus Depot is considerably behind schedule. The designing of other facilities and the commissioning of allocated sites are being held up without good reason.

There are considerable shortcomings in the organization of passenger transport on the Moscow subway and in suburban rail communication. As a result of timetable breaches, trains are overcrowded on a number of lines and routes.

A package of measures to improve the work of and develop all kinds of passenger transport must be implemented in accordance with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. A reliable and comfortable system for the whole of public transport has to be elaborated, one which ensures the greatest comfort and shortest journey time for passengers. Party organizations must constantly raise the demands they make on cadres to ensure an efficient and smooth transport service to consumers.

It is the task of party raykoms, party organizations, and economic leaders to seek out new forms of socialist competition and to exhibit a careful and attentive attitude with regard to advanced experience and every initiative which yields benefits. It is essential to establish everywhere monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government decisions on questions of improving transport operations, implementing the measures outlined to consolidate its material and technical base, introducing more sophisticated technology, and improving traffic management.

For this, the speaker went on, that is to say, to enhance the efficiency with which production potential is used and to reduce the idle time of equipment, machinery, mechanisms, and transport facilities, it is essential that every enterprise achieve a high level of organization and order.

Moscow's labor collectives have launched a campaign to strengthen labor, production, and plan discipline. Last year, on the initiative of pacesetting enterprises in the capital, a movement was organized under the slogan "Honor and glory through labor!" It was to mobilize labor collectives to combat violators of discipline and order and to create an atmosphere of high responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges in every enterprise. This Muscovite initiative was given a high appraisal by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his meeting with workers at the Serp i Molot Plant.

Much has been done by the party gorkom, raykoms, and party organizations to develop the patriotic movement. Many examples of effective work having been carried out in this regard could be cited.

He noted that the development of the "Honor and glory through labor!" movement was yielding substantial results. Last year losses in working time in the city's industry were reduced by 30 percent. Production discipline in enterprises saw a marked rise, and the state of affairs regarding contractual deliveries improved.

However, good results are achieved only when the struggle to strengthen order and discipline is combative in character and when the forms and methods of this work are constantly improved and developed.

It should be noted that by no means all party organizations and economic leaders have been able to organize this very important matter in the appropriate way. In a number of collectives the total work has amounted to holding a brief campaign. Many party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus are tolerating violaters and are lax in raising economic cadres' responsibility for the state of affairs in the area of work assigned to them. As a consequence in some districts and in many enterprises there has been no radical improvement in questions of enhancing the level of discipline and organization.

The CPSU Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the struggle for absolute observance of socialist labor discipline is not a temporary campaign, but a constant task for us. Party raykoms and primary party organizations must proceed from this standpoint. When critically evaluating results it is important to ensure further deepening of organizational and educational work to raise the level of discipline and organization. A high level of discipline and organization are the guarantee of our further progress.

Socialist competition has now entered a new phase, the speaker went on. Some 9 months separate us from a notable date in our country's history -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. It is one of Moscow workers' glorious traditions to mark the most important events in the life of the party and state by selfless shock labor.

A competition under the slogan "40 shock labor weeks for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War" was launched on 1 August 1984 on the initiative of peacesetting city enterprises. The high socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives to mark this jubilee are evidence of Muscovites' desire to enhance still further our motherland's defense capability and strengthen its economic might through their labor.

Party organizations and economic leaders must ensure appropriate leadership of the socialist competition to meet the 40th anniversary in worthy fashion, must create all necessary conditions for highly productive labor at every workplace and must make use of Muscovites' political and patriotic enthusiasm in resolving production and educational tasks.

V.V. Grishin concluded by expressing his confidence that under the party organizations' leadership Moscow's working people will, on the basis of the widely launched socialist competition, fulfill and exceed ahead of schedule the targets for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and will make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

SALYUT-7 CREW PREPARES FOR RETURN TO EARTH

Projects Discussed

LD011149 Moscow World Service in English 0931 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] In our first item today we speak of radio astronomy aboard the SALYUT-7 orbiting space station where the crew, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Soloyev, and Oleg Atkov, are now preparing to return to earth. One of the research projects they carried out in September enabled them, to use a figure of speech, to see the past. This was a joint undertaking of the crew and experts at the space research institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. In this research work the crew were able to witness events that occurred 5,000-6,000 years ago, thanks to a set of instruments developed jointly by Soviet and French scientists. The detials now from our science correspondent:

Well, if that introduction led you to think I'd be speaking about things that happened on the earth 3 or 4 thousand years BC I have to disappoint you. What were meant were events not on earth but out in the Universe. The fact is that the distance to the space objects where these events took place is so great that it took all this time for the electromagnetic waves generated by those events to reach the earth. PROGRESS-23, the space cargo transport, delivered a Soviet and a French X-ray spectrometer to the SALYUT-7 orbiting station. The crew mounted these instruments in the adapter module of the station in such a way that they both looked in the same direction. They were then connected to an electronic control panel in the command module of the station and the adapter module was depressurized. The instruments were thus in raw space and interference from the station had little effect on their work. By using stars as landmarks the cosmonauts now positioned the station so that the X-ray spectrometers should point at the object they were interested in.

What was going on in the universe 5 or 6 thousand years ago is something of a mystery. There have been many popular science articles about those astonishing objects in space called black holes and about their incredible gravitational pull. If an ordinary star happens to be near such a black hole, the star is stripped of matter on its surface. This matter accelerated along a spiral trajectory until it is finally swallowed up by the vampire-like object. Such a system is believed to exist in the Cygnus constellation and is known as Cygnus-XI. It is thought that during acceleration the stripped matter is heated to a temperature of 270-320 million degrees. Well, the work accomplished by the 3-man crew of SALYUT-7 should narrow down this temperature range very considerably.

The crew also observed other intriguing sources known as X-ray pulsars. Viewed through optical telescopes, these objects are mere tiny stars. Sometimes they are not visible at all, but viewed through X-ray spectacles it turns out that after strictly identical periods of time these objects become much brighter. There is such an object in Cygnus constellation, too, and it was studied by the crew. In fact, each of the objects they viewed through their X-ray spectrometers proved interesting. One star rotates about its axis 33 times a second; another rotates faster and then slower. What is more, a nearby star is heated on one side by its X-ray radiation as if it were being fired.

All in all there were 46 observation sessions under this research project. Signals were received from 10 different sources that are of interest to radio astronomers. All this throws light not only on the structure and evolution of the universe in which our earth is but a speck. Fusion scientists are working to create nuclear fusion electricity generating plants based on the use of plasma.

The more we learn about plasma and its behavior the sooner will these efforts probably succeed. Well, the observations conducted by the SALYUT-7 crew could throw new light on the behavior of plasma under the influence of extremely high temperatures and powerful magnetic fields, conditions that it is practically impossible to create in a lab.

Cosmonauts Report From Complex

LD011911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report from SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-11 space complex]

[Text] The orbital flight of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, the longest in the history of mankind, is nearing its end. We have received the concluding reportage of the cosmonauts from on board the SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-11 scientific research complex. [video shows the three cosmonauts inside the station]

[Begin recording] [Kizim] Esteemed comrade television viewers! Our flight is approaching its completion. The station is ready for unmanned flight and to receive the next expedition. And the SOYUZ T-11 is waiting for us. Tomorow, we return to earth. Our flight has been a long one. Recently, the flight control center informed us that in this time we have covered a distance greater than that from the Earth to the Sun. While we have been in flight, all the seasons have passed on earth; we set off in winter and return in the autumn. Obviously, the longer a space flight, the more economical it is. Also, the crew gains in experience with time. We now remember the first weeks on the station with a smile, and sometimes with a slight feeling of awkwardness.

[Atkov] During these long months, we have been engaged in study of the earth and of the universe. We have worked in the interests of the national economy, and every day, we have tried to find out what man in space in prolonged flight means. We have gained answers to some of the questions, but probably even more questions have arisen for us and for the scientists of the earth. We have met our friends gladly, twice, and seen them off with sadness. Those were exciting, memorable days of our joint work. The ground staffs entrusted work outside the station to our crew six times. Lenya [Kizim] and Volodya [Solovyev] have worked almost 24 hours in open space. Those were difficult, but very interesting days.

[Solovyev] Progress workhorses arrived five times; in them we found not only water, food, fuel and oxygen for the station, but also the smells of native earth, letters from our close ones and acquaintances, and sometimes from people who are strangers, but very kind. We were sent fresh bilberries and strawberries in this jar. [shows empty jar to camera] Throughout the flight, we have constantly felt the reliable support of the flight control center and of all the measurement complexes on land and on ships. This was like the shoulder of a friend, and we are very grateful to all the specialists for this. (?Often, in our hours of) leisure, our friends and colleagues were in touch with us, and the psychological support group organized masses of interesting encounters. People made us presents of their poetry, songs, and stories, and gave us a lot of support through this. Now, of course, we are a little sad. The minute of leaving the station is arriving, and the station has become a second home for us. But we are not saying farewell to space, we are saying au revoir.

[Kizim] On this, we are ending our last television reportage from on board the complex. All the best, until we meet on earth!

[Aktov] Until we meet!

[Solovyev] Goodbye! [end recording]

Leave Space Station

LD020507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The crew got up at exactly 0200 as scheduled. Now all the worries are behind -- all except one, the complex and very important operation of returning to earth. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have just left the station, which was reliable home in space for them for 237 days. They firmly closed the hatch which separates this home and the spacecraft [SOYUZ T-11] where they have now positioned themselves. The time of the last dinner in orbit is approaching. After that they will put on their spacesuits, undock the spacecraft and [word indistinct]

SOVIET COSMONAUTS RETURN TO EARTH SAFELY

LD021211 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov returned to earth on October 2, 1984, at 13:57 Moscow time after completing a programme of scientific and technical research and experiments on board the orbital space complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-11. The SALYUT-7 station, placed in near-earth orbit on April 19, 1982, is continuing the flight in an automatic mode.

The descent module of the SOYUZ T-11 space craft touched down 160 kilometres east of the city of Dzhezgazgan.

A medical checkup, carried out on touchdown, showed that the cosmonauts got well over the lengthy stay in zero gravity.

The crew of the third main expedition, made up of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, began to work at the SALYUT-7 station on February 9, 1984.

On April 4, 1984 the SOYUZ T-11 spaceship brought to the station an international crew consisting of the Soviet pilot-cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strakalov and the citizen of the Republic of India Rakesh Sharma. For the first time six cosmonauts worked simultaneously on board an orbital station. The research and experiments prepared jointly by Soviet and Indian specialists were carried out to the full.

The cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlaya Savitskaya and Igor Volk worked jointly with the main crew aboard the SALYUT-7 station from July 18 to 29, 1984. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya ventured outside the station and carried out complicated work on cutting, welding and soldering metal samples and placing coatings. Svetlaya Savitskaya became the first woman in history to walk in space.

The main crew of the SALYUT-7 station, during their 237 days in orbit, carried out a great volume of scientific and technical, and medico-biological research work and experiments.

In accordance with a programme of geoghysical research, the cosmonauts carried out observations, photography and spectrometry of the earth's surface, obtained additional information of this country's resources of minerals and raw materials, seasonal changes on fields, pastures and in forests, and conditions of navigation and fishing. They carried out comprehensive experiments on remote probing of the earth under the Intercosmos Programme. The results of this research work will be used for long-term forecasting in various branches of the national economies of member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

In the course of the flight various objects of galactic and extra-galactic origin, the sources of the X-ray and ultraviolet radiation and the interplanetary medium were studied. Geophysical and astrophysical experiments were performed at the SALYUT-7 station with the utilisation of instruments produced in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Czchoslovakia, India and France.

According to the program of space material studies in conditions of weightlessness, the cosmonauts studied the processes of the transfer of heat and mass in liquid media and mastered the methods of diagnosing the state of structural materials which were under the impact of space factors. Biotechnological experiments for obtaining super-pure biologically active substances and medicinal preparations were performed at electrophoretic installations.

For the first time in world practice, the cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev made six space walks during one flight, and spent 22 hours 50 minutes in space, having carried out complicated and stage-by-stage assembly operations.

Cardiologist Oleg Atkov, during his stay aboard the orbital station, carried out medical checkups of the cosmonauts at a high professional level. New scientific data were obtained, necessary for working out optimal regimes of work and rest for crews on edurance space missions. A complex of prophylactic measures enabled the cosmonauts to keep high fitness to work and be in good health.

Necessary equipment, apparatus and consumable materials were supplied during the endurance manned flight by unmanned cargo spacecraft of the Progress series.

Many research, design and production collectives, specialists from the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre, mission control centre, cosmodrome, command and measuring and seach and rescue complexes took part in the implementation of the extensive programme of research and experiments during the work on board the SALYUT-7 station of the third main expedition.

The results of research work and experiments, obtained during the 237-day flight, will find broad application in various branches of science and the national economy, will be used for developing permanent orbital complexes.

The new outstanding achievement in outer space is a fitting gift for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.